

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Fashion forecast
A bright outlook for winter, with practical coats cut big and loose

Star wars

As science fiction becomes fact, can the arms race be halted?
Vietnam replayed
Were the casualty figures fiddled?

Talking Turkey

Stuart Jones reports from Istanbul on England's World Cup preparations

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition weekly £20,000 prize was shared by four winners yesterday. Mr Ernest Wragg, of Downend, Bristol; Mrs Barbara Page-Phillips, of Bungay, Suffolk; Mrs Nancy Butler, of Bowchapel, Salisbury; and Mrs Mary Howard, of Sevenoaks. Each receive £5,000. The daily £2,000 prize was won by Mr William Mann, of Chesham.

Portfolio list, page 16; rules and how to play, information service, back page.

Cenotaph wreaths checked

Security at the Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph in Whitehall was the most stringent ever, with even the wreaths checked for explosives, and everyone allowed within a hundred yards of the Royal Family being searched. Armed police scanned the crowd through binoculars. Back Page

MPs press for Ethiopia aid

Three British MPs intend to press the Government for long-term substantial aid for Ethiopia where they have just visited some of the worst-affected famine areas. Page 8

Ustinov fears

Speculation that Marshal Ustinov, the Defence Minister, had died, fuelled by the unexplained playing of solemn music on the radio, subsided when normality apparently returned to Moscow. Page 5

Merger intent

The Alliance and Leicester building societies will today announce plans to merge by the middle of next year, creating Britain's fourth largest building society. Page 17

Synod meeting

The Church of England's General Synod starts its autumn meeting tomorrow. Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, looks at how it works and what it will discuss. Pages 4, 12

Poland's title

The World Bridge Olympiad in Seattle ended with Poland winning the final against France, the 1980 champions. In the women's final, Britain lost to the US. Page 8

Day prisoners

The proposed day imprisonment sentence would be suitable for some drink-driving offenders and mothers, the Magistrates' Association says. Page 3

Hateley blow

Mark Hateley, the England footballer, injured his knee in an Italian league game and will be out of action for six weeks. He thus misses England's World Cup tie against Turkey on Wednesday. Page 22

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Letters: On Nicaragua, from Lord Kennet; Law of the Sea, from Mr M. B. F. Ranken; overseas aid, from Dr C. Elliott and others

Leading articles: Ethiopia; Flick affair; Britons in Libya

Features, pages 10-12

A Jaruzelski opponent speaks out: stalemate on women priests; another Ulster initiative doomed to failure; Spectrum: Reagan's contingency plans for a space-age war. Monday Page: a bus in difference

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Professor L. F. La Cour, Mr Phil Weld

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Lawson to offer tax cuts and optimism to MPs

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Chancellor's autumn economic statement, to be presented to the Commons this afternoon, will be optimistic in tone.

Mr Nigel Lawson is also expected to announce room for tax cuts in the Budget - but they will be smaller than originally planned.

The Chancellor will argue that public expenditure is still firmly under control; that the economy will grow strongly next year and that the rate of inflation is still heading downwards.

But the Treasury has been forced to concede a higher public expenditure total, £132b against £131.6b reserve for contingencies.

The target for 1985/86 planned in the Budget 1983 was £132.3b.

The main increases over other plans will be social security and local authority spending. External financing limits for nationalized industries will be reassessed in the light of the miners' strike, and the changes in corporation tax and capital allowances announced in the last Budget.

For consumers, the statement's main impact will be on fuel prices, prescription charges and water rates. Gas and electricity prices are set to increase by just under 5 per cent next year, prescription charges 20p, to £1.80, and water rates by an average of 12 per cent.

National Insurance contributions, however, are unlikely

to be raised. Although unemployment has risen faster than the Government assumed, which would normally argue for an increase in employees' national insurance contributions, the growth in wages has also exceeded official forecasts.

The national insurance remains in balance, and the only action from the Chancellor will be to raise earnings limits in line with inflation from £34 per week at the lower end and £250 at the upper.

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The "implied fiscal adjustment", or tax cuts figure for March, is likely to be reduced to £1bn to £1.5bn, from the £2bn contained in current plans.

The main element of the Treasury's public expenditure targets new economic forecast, which will accompany the statement, will be a significant rebound in economic activity from the effects of the miners' strike.

In common with private forecasters the Treasury will assume that the strike is over by the end of 1984. The economy will be forecast to grow by about 3 per cent in 1985, compared with about 2.5 per cent in 1984.

Inflation is likely to be forecast at about 4.5 per cent in 1985, compared with a probable average of 4.8 per cent this year. That should read 4 per cent by the fourth quarter of 1985.

However, Mr Lawson will give a warning that the rise in wages remains too high.

The balance of payments, again affected by the miners' strike, will be forecast to bounce back from a deficit of about £1bn this year, to a surplus of £1bn in 1985.

The public sector borrowing requirement will be set at £7bn for next year, as in existing plans, from £8.5bn in 1984/85.

Autumn statements, second only to the Budget in the economic calendar, are gradually taking on the appearance of a "green" Budget. This year, in view of the likely announcement of a further shift from income to expenditure taxes in the Budget, the Treasury may provide simulations of the effects of extending value-added tax.

Julian Haviland writes: MPs are unlikely to be told what cuts there will be in overseas aid programme and other parts of the Foreign Office budget.

Total provision in cash terms for 1985-86 on overseas aid and services is to be unchanged, at £2,500m, from the figure projected in last February's public expenditure White Paper. But some cuts in programmes are inevitable because of the high rate of inflation in the cost of goods and services overseas and the reduced buying power of sterling.

Last night no decisions had been made by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Continued on back page, col 4

Bus fleets wait to take miners back

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The National Coal Board is mounting a concerted effort today to accelerate the return to work, with area managements laying on fleets of buses to take miners through picket lines.

The board is determined to maintain last week's momentum, when a record 2,200 strikers went back, although there is considerable scepticism on both sides of the industry and in Whitehall over claims that the strike is crumbling.

Senior NCB figures and coal board officials are pessimistic about the prospects for any new initiative for a re-opening of negotiations and appear reconciled to the strike, which today enters its 36th week, going on well into the New Year.

Although NCB officials are dampening expectations of a much larger return to work this week, it is clear that pit managers and area directors last week set in train a major propaganda campaign which they are hoping will now bear fruit.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday that the future of the coal industry depended on a quick return to work.

In Yorkshire, area officials claim that around 1,000 striking miners have told the board they want to get back to work, while buses are being laid on to take miners into all of the 28 south Wales collieries. In Scotland, local managers are hoping to increase the number of miners

working, now 470 out of a total of 12,000.

Overall, last week's drift back appeared to be faltering, with the exception of the north Derbyshire coalfield, where numbers returning were fairly consistent. According to coal board figures 50,062 miners, or 28.4 per cent of the country's 176,000 miners were at work at the end of the week. NUM officials dispute this and said that only 10 per cent of the union's membership was working.

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All parties are waiting to see the scale of the return to work by Monday next, which is the deadline for returning miners to be able to earn up to £1,200 gross in wages, allowances and bonus payments before Christmas.

Meanwhile the NUM leadership continues its tour of the country addressing packed rallies in major centres, with the latest meeting in Newcastle last night.

The High Court in London will be the scene today for attempts by working miners from several parts of the country to seek injunctions preventing union officials from spending union funds on unlawful picketing.

Austin says jobs and pay at risk

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Austin Rover management has given a warning in a letter to arrive today at the homes of more than 20,000 strikers that unless there is a return the company will consider cutting the pay offer, and in turn closing plants with consequent job losses.

The hard-line letter from the company's four operations managers at the Cowley and Longbridge plants will drop through letterboxes at the start of the second week of the strike during which Austin Rover will return to the High Court to seek contempt of court proceedings against six unions which are defying injunctions ordering them to hold ballots.

The management will also decide today whether to appeal against the private High Court ruling on Thursday that the downing of the strike by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering workers was sufficient to remove responsibility from the union nationally.

The letter to more than 20,000 of the 28,000 workforce, which Austin Rover reports are still on strike, says: "This strike will not force the company to improve its offer and you should be in no doubt that if the strike continues we shall be forced to face up to a painful decision which would lead to a

Continued on back page, col 2

Nicaragua given no respite

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The latest war of words between Washington and Managua subsided over the weekend after US officials conceded that Nicaragua had not after all received a consignment of MIG fighters from the Soviet Union.

However, US officials emphasized yesterday that the Reagan administration would continue to intensify diplomatic and military pressure on the left-wing Nicaraguan government.

Although the Soviet cargo ship the arrival of which at the Nicaraguan port of Corinto last week triggered off the latest crisis, was not carrying advanced aircraft, it has unloaded

large quantities of other military equipment.

Its cargo has added to a growing list of sophisticated weaponry, including helicopters and missiles which Nicaragua has received from Soviet block countries in recent weeks.

While conceding that most of this equipment is defensive, US officials feel that Nicaragua's possession of such quantities of armaments could upset the balance of power.

The crisis has served the administration in two ways. It has enabled the United States to send a clear signal to Nicaragua and the Soviet Union that it will not stand and watch the Sandinista Govern-

ment accumulate an arsenal of sophisticated weaponry.

NEW YORK: Nicaragua was seeking over the weekend to mount international pressure on the United States at the UN Security Council.

In taking its complaint claiming that the United States was preparing to invade to the council, Nicaragua is hoping to persuade America's allies to intercede on Nicaragua's behalf.

Nicaraguan officials firmly believe that the United States would have staged an invasion several times over by now if it had not been for strong international protests.

Ortega reaction, page 6

Letters, page 13

India impressed by Rajiv's dignity and leadership

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Rajiv Gandhi took a flight to the roof of the world yesterday, and above the serene majesty of the Himalayas scattered his mother's ashes into the snow.

As he did so, and as he contemplated the end of the period of mourning which will come today, he can feel some mild satisfaction at the way he has been able to take command of the country.

The appalling festival of mindless cruelty inflicted on the Sikhs has died away, and there has so far been no sign of a backlash against Hindus in

the Sikh majority state of Punjab.

The Prime Minister moved swiftly to bring the Army into action, and has already cleared out those officers responsible for the dire dereliction of the Delhi police. The Lieutenant Governor responsible for the administration of the union territory of Delhi police chief, Mr S C Tandon, was dispatched. His transfer and replacement were reported yesterday.

The director and deputy director of the country's intelligence bureau were sacked, and the entire security staff surrounding the Prime Minister

disbanded. Their places have been taken by tough reformed para-commandos.

The new Prime Minister has also won praise for his determination to get to the bottom of reports that functionaries and legislators of his party, Congress (I), instigated or were involved in the violence of last week. In seeking to clear his party's name he has taken a stand contradicting what some other leaders have said in the past few days, and what many people expected.

The Tribune, an English language newspaper, published in Chandigarh, the capital of Punjab, noted approvingly:



Igor Rykhov followed by Oleg Khlan on their way to the Aeroflot flight to Leningrad yesterday.

Russian deserters fly back to an uncertain future

By Richard Dowden

The two Russian soldiers who deserted in Afghanistan and were brought to Britain earlier this year, returned to the Soviet Union yesterday leaving their sponsors and the Russian exile community fearing for their safety and mystified about their motives.

In an extraordinarily open and confident move the Soviet Embassy allowed British officials to interview the men before they left, though, at the soldier's request, the Russian consul was present.

The two men, Mr Igor Rykhov, aged 22, and Mr Oleg Khlan, aged 21, left just after 2



Lord Bethell. Sponsored the two men

pm for Leningrad on a flight which had been delayed for an hour for them. They were escorted to the plane by Soviet officials but the Embassy said none accompanied them on the flight.

Earlier the Foreign Office arranged for the men to be interviewed by British officials and the Home Office issued a statement saying that it was satisfied the two men were returning to the Soviet Union of their own free will, although in theory they face the death penalty for desertion.

But Lord Bethell, Conservative Member of the European Parliament for London North-West, who sponsored the two men to come to Britain, said that they were "victims of moral blackmail".

He said that the Soviet authorities had played on their homesickness by arranging for letters and photographs to be sent from their families.

Russian exiles who knew Mr Rykhov and Mr Khlan in

London said that they had never settled here. They had arrived in June, having been captured by Afghan guerrillas after deserting from the Russian army the previous July. Mr Khlan was already a drug addict and both men were given opium by their captors.

After a week in the Charter private drug clinic in Chelsea, they moved to the Oxfordshire home of a Russian exile. Then they came back to London to the Action home of Ukrainian couple, Mr and Mrs Bondarenko. But, although cured of drug addiction, the men drank heavily, as much as a bottle of vodka a day, according to a close friend, and were receiving regular psychiatric treatment.

They got odd jobs decorating but never began to master English and applied to go to Canada which refused them entry because of their involvement with drugs but an application to go to the United States was being favourably considered.

They frequented the Balalaika restaurant in Richmond which is a favourite haunt of Eastern European diplomats and apparently found that their bills were paid there. A few weeks ago they met someone understood to be connected to the Soviet Embassy. He lived in Notting Hill Gate and succeeded in winning their confidence.

When Mrs Svetlana Peters, Stalin's daughter, returned to the Soviet Union with her citizenship restored last week, Mr Rykhov and Mr Khlan were reported to have said to Mrs Bondarenko that if Mrs Peters could go back with impunity they might be well-treated as well.

On Thursday morning Mr Rykhov received a letter from his wife and a picture of the three-year-old daughter he has never seen. He is reported to have burst into tears and both spent the day talking about their families. They contacted the man they had met in the Balalaika restaurant and last Friday got up early and left the house before 9.15 am.

Mrs Bondarenko is reported to have said "You shouldn't contact that man without telling your friends." But they had said "No, it's all right, we are coming back."

Diary, page 12

Dublin fury over stalling charge on bomb suspect

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Dublin Government was last night furious over leaks from London that its authorities were stalling in attempts to detain a woman named by Scotland Yard as an alleged Provisional IRA bomber.

The extreme anger of the republic's coalition brought urgent telephone consultations between the British and Irish attorneys general resulting in Sir Michael Havers issuing a five-point rebuttal of a report in *The Sunday Times* described in Dublin as "vicious and slanted".

Sir Michael, who was described as "raging" over the report, issued his statement after it was made clear that unless it was forthcoming, Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, would "go public" on the affair.

Sir Michael's statement was welcomed by the Irish Government and is regarded as a complete vindication of the Irish police force and authorities.

The swift reaction by both Governments appears to have headed off a controversy between the two countries but the report was being described as "irresponsible in the extreme" and "the most scandalous" for some time, particularly as it is understood no warrant has been received for the extradition of the other suspect, John Downey, who is allegedly wanted in connexion with the Hyde Park and Regent's Park bombings.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her senior colleagues were not disguising their anger at the report, with sources claiming it had damaged the process of justice. In Dublin police were blaming Scotland Yard for blundering by leaking the name of Miss Evelyn Glenholmes, aged 26, unemployed, who is wanted in connexion with five bomb attacks in London during 1981. The police were last night hunting for the Belfast woman who has disappeared from a council house on an estate in the border town of Dundalk, Co Louth.

Although the report in *The Sunday Times* has not harmed

relations between the two countries, it has raised suspicions in the republic that attempts are deliberately being made to damage the Anglo-Irish process before a summit meeting later this month.

Another theory is that someone is trying to shift public attention away from Scotland Yard in the wake of the Brighton bombing and put the blame on the Irish security forces and their alleged reluctance to help British authorities. But in Dublin it was being pointed out that for any one to be extradited to Britain, there must be a prima facie case and that there is no extradition for questioning alone.

Mr Charles Haughey, leader of the opposition, criticized recent extraditions from the republic to Northern Ireland, saying that the police and courts there had been totally discredited. Any attempt to extradite a person from the republic would probably take up to a year as the case would go to the High Court and possibly finally the Supreme Court.

The Sunday Times report said Miss Glenholmes was an alleged Provisional IRA bomber but the republic's police force had refused to arrest another terror suspect, that a warrant for Miss Glenholmes' arrest and extradition had been found by the Dublin authorities to have an "error" in it and that the Irish seemed to be stalling.

It is understood in Dublin that the mistake may have been the spelling of her name but in his statement Sir Michael denied the republic's police had refused to arrest the other suspect and said the warrant for the extradition of Miss Glenholmes had gone to Dublin last Wednesday after negotiations and that the process took time because it was important there were no loopholes.

He added that suggestions that there was undue delay by the Irish were without foundation and that implied politeness. Continued on back page, col 5

Police killing of woman aged 67 causes outcry

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Eleanor Bumpurs, a fat, sad, sick old woman of 67, was behind with her rent and the New York Housing Authority ordered her out.

In went the police, six men specially trained to deal with difficult cases. Two of them punched a hole in her door and four went in with riot shields, gas masks, bulletproof vests, tear gas and a restraining device, like a large pitchfork, to pin Mrs Bumpurs to the wall. One had a shotgun.

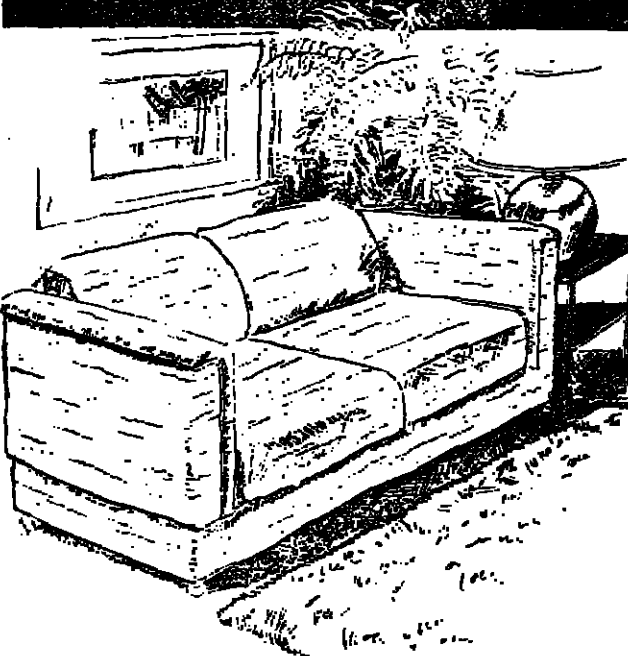
Mrs Bumpurs, who lived alone, weighed 21 stone and

had arthritis, picked up a kitchen knife and, according to the police, lunged with it. One of the officers shot her twice with the shotgun.

The death of Mrs Bumpurs, who was black, has raised a furious outcry, especially in the Bronx, where she lived. A grand jury is investigating the killing.

The police say that what happened was "within department guidelines". These were established five years ago after five policemen fired 21 bullets into a deranged man who was waving a pair of scissors.

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Punjab peace, page 4

Government accused of shunning courts to force pit confrontation

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Unpublished documents compiled by senior church leaders in Wales claim that the Government has refused to use its own legislation in the miners' dispute because it expects to gain a greater prize by direct confrontation. The documents formed the basis of a report submitted to the Council of Churches for Wales by its industrial committee, which claims that government policies are leading Britain down the road of "manhood". It continues: "The menace is that of continued social division, sustained by growing authoritarianism and threats to democracy and civil liberties."

The document states that many interests are trying to exploit the opportunity which the dispute gives them to further their own cause. "The Government itself is doing this: starting from the overt position that the power of the unions must be curtailed, and then passing legislation to this effect, it has nevertheless preferred to exercise a more covert influence on the dispute while purporting to distance itself from it."

The industrial committee's original draft document says that the Government's decision not to use its own industrial legislation indicates a dangerous trend to elevate industrial disputes into matters of political principle. The document, highlighted by HTV's *Wales This Week* programme, states that the argument for the secret ballot has been distorted. "It is no longer a strategy for the defeat of corruption but has been cast as the symbol of democracy - by some of the least democratic elements in society."

Striker who decided scrimping must end

From Rupert Morris, Warsaw

It was the generosity of his blind father aged 81 that enabled Mr Ian Berry, an electrician at Warsaw colliery, Nottinghamshire, to make ends meet for the 35 weeks he was on strike. He went back to work last Wednesday, tired of struggling to survive in a cause which seemed hopeless. So far he and his family have suffered none of the intimidation and abuse which was the lot of the earlier "scabs". Indeed, he and others like him who went back think that they will soon be in a majority, they felt they were being asked to stay out for a cause in which they no longer believed, and with no prospect of a settlement.

Mr Berry, aged 41, and his wife, Sheila, aged 37, used nearly all of their £1,400 savings, skimped all they could and ended up owing only £50 for a consignment of coal. But the debts they owe to their family and friends are immeasurable. "I have never felt so degraded in my life," Mrs Berry said. When her father-in-law offered to give £10 to her and £5 to her husband out of his £27 a week disability allowance, she burst into tears and refused to accept it. Later Mr Berry accepted the money to supplement the £25 they got from social security. Mrs Berry was to have worked at a hairdressers, but when the strike started custom stopped, and her job was the first to go. Her husband's weekly take-home pay was normally £115, before overtime, and living on a bare £40 a week they needed all the help they could get. One dilemma was whether to cancel a summer holiday in Portugal with Mrs Berry's sister's family. Rather than forfeit the 30 per cent cancellation fee, they went but all expenses were met by Mrs Berry's sister and her husband. Last week Mr Berry offered his children a choice: either he went back to work or they missed out on Christmas. They said he should stay out, and so did his father. But Mr and Mrs Berry had had enough of begging and skimping.

Miners are facing 'fierce law'

By Frances Gibb

The criminal law is being applied to striking miners "with a ferocity which is unprecedented", the Legal Action Group says in its monthly journal published today. The group points out that, according to Home Office statistics, between March 13 and October 16 a total of 620 miners, 8 per cent of all those arrested, had been charged with riot or unlawful assembly. These are the most serious public order offences and carry the possibility of life imprisonment, the group says. Charges of riot or unlawful assembly can be used whenever public disorder involves more than three people. But in this century that has only been done very rarely, the group says. For instance, although there were several outbreaks of public disorder during the general strike of 1926, no one was charged with these offences. Even during the 1981 disorders, so few of the 3,704 people arrested were charged with riot offences that there are no separate figures for them in the special Home Office breakdown of statistics. "It is clear that in the mining dispute prosecutors are following a coordinated policy which accords with the government and police view that mass picketing is not a lawful activity

How Nato avoids risk of 'own goals'

By Rodney Cowton

Defence Correspondent After a decade of study and anguish, Nato is about to commit itself to spending hundreds of millions of pounds on an electronic age equivalent to the traditional infantryman's challenge: Halt. Who goes there, friend or foe? When applied to air warfare, one of its primary purposes would be to remove the present danger of air defences shooting down friendly aircraft. As weapon speeds and range increase it becomes increasingly important to have a foolproof identification, friend or foe (IFF) system.

That applies in principle to land, sea, and air warfare, but the problem is particularly acute in the air where aircraft may approach each other at combined speeds of more than 1,000mph, and where missiles are fired at ranges of more than 100 miles. In warfare a decision to fire would have to be taken within seconds, and an instant identification system is needed to avoid the risk of shooting down friendly aircraft.

There are many elements that assist in the confident identification of friendly aircraft. Those include radar surveillance, advance knowledge of flight plans, and the use of designated air corridors. But in the confusion of warfare a direct interrogation system that in effect asked "Are you friendly?" would be an absolute necessity.

The present Nato system, the Mark X, has been in use for 30 years, and although it has been updated, it has been recognized as being inadequate for at least the past 10 years. The problem is that the present system has many inadequacies which include the fact that it can be readily jammed or spoofed by an enemy, and its use can interfere with civil aircraft systems. The agency required for an effective new system was made clear in the Commons on June 19 by Mr Bruce Gough, Labour MP for Walsall South. He said: "In a recent RAF exercise, many paper casualties, which could have been real casualties, were shot down. The number of planes shot down was unacceptably high, and a large number of them were shot down by our own side." That statement has not been challenged by the RAF. Until two years ago it seemed that Nato would settle on a new system developed in Europe which utilized higher radio frequency bands than the existing system. But the United States then announced to European dismay that the new system would be too expensive. Instead it put forward its own proposal, the Mark XV, that would use the same frequency band as the existing Mark X, but incorporated very advanced technology. That caused much bitterness and suspicion that it was simply a ruse to gain business for the US. With West Germany, Britain, and others strongly backing the European system, an 18-month study was made to assess the merits of the two systems. That study is almost complete. Although Britain still backs the European system, there are indications that it believes the studies will show that the American scheme, possibly with some modifications, will be more effective.



High profile security: One of the many police officers at the Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph yesterday. Report, back page (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Privatized security 'endangers Whitehall'

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor The privatization of security services in Whitehall has prompted new fears about lax security. Dr Oonagh McDonald, Labour spokesman on the Civil Service, has disclosed in a letter to the Prime Minister that contract cleaners at the Home Office have been using false names, the ones of people who should have been working there. "Such a practice allows for the possibility of infiltration," Dr McDonald wrote. Security at the Inland Revenue sorting office at Kew has been privatized. The main entrance was unattended for five weeks, even after questions had been raised in the Commons. Dr McDonald wrote: "I understand that companies will be asked to vet their own employees. These security firms have a high turnover of staff, subject to low pay and poor conditions of employment. Many are characterized by inadequate training. Furthermore, it is left to the firms to supply a list of the names of staff on guard in a government department. Those who report for duty simply give the names that the security firm has submitted. "Even with more stringent vetting procedures than those apparently in use, it is doubtful that private security firms can provide the same level of security as permanent employees in the Civil Service."

Livingstone tipped to dominate Labour

Mr Ken Livingstone, the leader of the Greater London Council, is likely "to have the Labour movement under his thumb" in 10 years' time, Mr Brian Walden, the political journalist and former Labour MP, writes in a new monthly magazine, *Options for Men*, published today.

Mr Walden describes Mr Livingstone as "a politician of great importance and high intelligence" whose attitudes "embody everything that Labour has become". Those attitudes he expresses "clearly, with the added relish of great wit". Another Labour name to conjure with in Mr Walden's view is the "strikingly handsome" Dr John Cunningham, shadow Secretary of State for the Environment, and possibly "the next leader of the Labour Party". Mr John Moore, Conservative MP for Croydon Central and Financial Secretary to the Treasury, similarly has "future Tory leader" written all over him, Mr Walden says. The article inaugurates a series in which the magazine asks a guest columnist to pick men who will be "the heroes of the decade".

Tebbit working on papers

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, who was injured in the Brighton bombing, is now able to work on papers from his Cabinet dispatch box, at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire.

His wife, Margaret, has recovered movement in her left leg and right foot, after being paralysed in the blast. At the Royal Sussex Hospital, Brighton, Mrs Muriel Maclean, wife of the chairman of the Scottish Conservatives, remains very seriously ill in the intensive therapy unit.

McCartneys in kidnap scare



Police in Sussex are investigating an apparent plot to kidnap the wife of Paul McCartney, the former Beatle. The police at Lewes confirmed that a number of people have been arrested.

There were allegedly plans to imprison Mrs Linda McCartney in a woodland hideout until a ransom of £10m was paid. Police became aware of the alleged plot during another investigation. In a statement they said: "In the course of inquiries into other matters police have learnt of a possible kidnap attempt. A number of people have been arrested and a report will be submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions."

Mr McCartney has an isolated farm in Sussex guarded by security men and high fences. Local people say that footpaths have been diverted from the five-bedroom house.

Postal auction for anglers

An opportunity to fish some of Britain's most expensive and exclusive river stretches is being offered in a postal auction in aid of the Atlantic Salmon Trust, which has been campaigning to conserve stocks by preventing over-fishing at sea, and illegal netting. The highest price is expected to be paid for four rods for three days in September on the Knockando beat of the River Spey, which the auctioneers estimate to be worth about £700.

Countryside liaison group

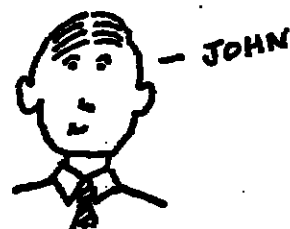
A new liaison group, formed between the National Farmers' Union, the Country Landowners' Association and the Central Council of Physical Recreation has been announced. The group, consisting of senior officials from all three organizations, will meet regularly to discuss ways of improving access to the countryside.

Aga Khan writ

The Aga Khan is claiming High Court libel damages over a book *The Aga Khans* published last month and an accompanying press release. The writs have been issued against *World's Work* Ltd and Mihir Bose of Windmill Press, Tadworth, Surrey, and Richard Clay (the Chaucer Press) of North-west London.

The *Times* overseas selling prices: Australia £2.75, Canada \$4.00, Hong Kong \$4.00, India £2.75, Japan ¥400, New Zealand \$4.00, South Africa £2.75, USA \$4.00, West Germany £2.75, France £2.75, Italy £2.75, Spain £2.75, Sweden £2.75, Switzerland £2.75, Taiwan \$4.00, Thailand \$4.00, Turkey £2.75, USSR \$4.00, Yugoslavia \$4.00.

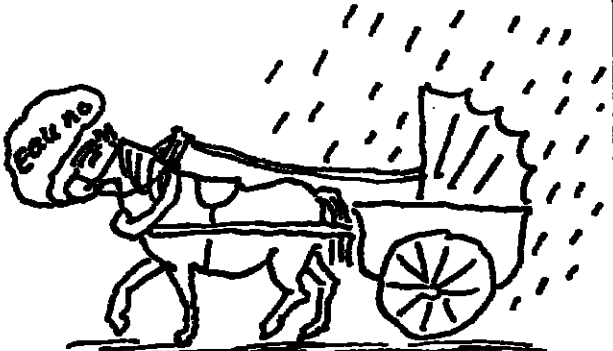
WHAT DOES THE WORD JANNEAU MEAN?



A. It's the diminutive of John?

Janneau where the nearest pub is?

B. It's a contraction of do you know?



C. It's a water proof cover for a Breton jauntying car?

ANSWER:

Don't know? Say the word to your wine merchant and drink in the meaning.

JANNEAU
Very old Armagnac Brandy

Times' use of picture is upheld

The *Times* was entitled to publish a photograph of Mr Arthur Scargill greeting striking miners, although his pose was likely to link him with the idea of authoritarian leadership, the Press Council says today. The council rejected a complaint by Mr Owen Davies, of Garden Court, Middle Temple, central London, that the newspaper improperly published a photograph which was likely to associate Mr Scargill with nazism or fascism in readers' minds. The caption said: "Mr Arthur Scargill giving a greeting at the pitmen's protest in Mansfield yesterday" alongside a report by the labour editor, Paul Routledge. Mr Davies protested to the editor and the council and asked why the newspaper printed a picture in which Mr Scargill appeared to be giving a Nazi salute.

Mr Colin Webb, deputy editor, replied that the picture was accurate and in his view could not be misleading. He said it was an actual photograph of a news event, and was used in the normal way. The Press Council's adjudication said: "This was an unusual and striking topical news picture of Mr Scargill which *The Times* published without making significant comment on it, or capital of it, in the caption. The newspaper was entitled to publish the photograph as it did even though the pose was likely to link Mr Scargill with the idea of authoritarian leadership in the minds of those who saw it. The complaint against *The Times* is not upheld."

Sealed with a fish: This grey seal pup has an unusual problem because it dislikes fish. Staff at the RSPCA's wildlife unit at West Hatch, near Taunton, Somerset, have to force feed him with herring and mackerel to save him from starving. The three-week-old pup, nicknamed Ron, was found washed up on the shoreline at Lyme Regis, Dorset, a week ago. Away from his natural environment, he has failed to recognize his natural food.

Mr Colin Seddon, an RSPCA warden, said yesterday: "When he accepts fish from the hand he will be released into the sea to fend for himself."



During the past 22 years he has held a wide range of responsibilities in south and central London, and Scotland Yard. By the late 1970s he had served as a staff officer to senior Scotland Yard figures in charge of CID operations and supporting services. He worked in the complaints investigation bureau and then became the operational head of the Flying Squad. Until a few weeks ago he was the deputy to the senior officer commanding London's No 2 police area, which includes a great swathe of north London.

Although he officially took up his new post on November 5, Mr Crawshaw had for the past month been working himself into his new job alongside

Former MP quits Labour over 'spying'

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A former Labour MP yesterday resigned from the party on the ground that he had been asked by the leadership to spy on members of the health authority in Islington, London, of which he is chairman. Mr Eric Moonman, Labour MP for Billericay from 1966-70 and for Basildon from 1974-79, said that Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's principal spokesman on health, had sent him forms on which to state the age, sex, occupation, voting habits and behaviour of the 16 members of the authority. He said he regarded this as Stalinism. "It is totally irresponsible to spy on the fellow members of an authority. It is disgraceful." He did not know the political views of many members of the authority, and those were irrelevant to most of their work.

Mr Meacher said Mr Moonman had misunderstood the purpose, which was to discover information about the political balance of health authorities where their role had been political. The public was entitled to know that, but the information, which he supposed was known to ministers, had been withheld by them when questioned in the Commons.

Mr Meacher said he believed that the Government, by appointing sympathizers, now had a majority on every regional health authority and most district authorities where the political balance was crucial in the campaign to privatize parts of the National Health Service.

2,000 visitors at crematorium open day

About 2,000 visitors toured Scunthorpe's municipal crematorium, which is celebrating 20 years in business at the weekend. Three guides took relays of visitors on 40-minute conducted tours against a background of piped music by Richard Claydeman.

Before they examined the bone crushers and ovens normally heated to 1,000°F, which take 75 minutes to burn an average-sized corpse, they were given explanatory leaflets. The chairman of the council health committee, Mrs Betty Martin, said: "People are curious about what happens in a crematorium and we have been able to allay their fears by showing them. Everyone was delighted with what they saw."

Anti-terrorist chief's first week

Wall prints tell of commander's farming ambitions

By Stewart Tendler

Crime Reporter If everything had worked to plan in the early 1960s Simon Crawshaw would today be striding over the broad acres of a Norfolk farm. As it is he finds himself in a much more urban environment as the new head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad. One week into the job and a bundle of thin brown folders lie on his desk. They include the squad's present inquiries into the Provisional IRA attacks, Middle East politics, kidnappings, and many of the cases of violence with political overtones. On the walls of his fifth floor office the new commander of C13 has hung a selection of country prints, representations of birds and animals. They echo an early life in the country which originally attracted Mr Crawshaw to farming. That in itself would have been a break from family tradition as Mr Crawshaw comes from a family of doctors and clerics that include his late great uncle, Lord Fisher of Lambeth, the former Archbishop of Canterbury. But a recruiting advertisement for the police in 1962 attracted Mr Crawshaw's attention and launched him on a career even further afield from his family roots. He tried to join the then Norwich City force but was told there was a long waiting list and instead applied to the Metropolitan Police, which accepted him.

During the past 22 years he has held a wide range of responsibilities in south and central London, and Scotland Yard. By the late 1970s he had served as a staff officer to senior Scotland Yard figures in charge of CID operations and supporting services. He worked in the complaints investigation bureau and then became the operational head of the Flying Squad. Until a few weeks ago he was the deputy to the senior officer commanding London's No 2 police area, which includes a great swathe of north London. Although he officially took up his new post on November 5, Mr Crawshaw had for the past month been working himself into his new job alongside

Commander William Huckleby, the outgoing head of C13.

A slim, relaxed man, Mr Crawshaw is unperturbed by the prospect of the stresses and pressures of his new job. A row of pipes is already in place near his desk and a tub of tobacco is at hand.

Mr Crawshaw does not believe that he can suddenly stem terrorist attacks. He said: "It should be a blind man who said we are going to stop terrorism dead. This is a very unusual animal."

The best defence was improved professionalism within the police, greater collaboration with other agencies and continually improved standards within his squad he said.

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Day prison suggested for drink drivers and women with children

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The proposed new sentence of day imprisonment could be imposed on certain drink-driving offenders who serve short sentences in police cells, the Magistrates' Association says.

The new sentence might also be particularly useful for women with children or other dependants at home, and for fine defaulters, the association says in its response to the Green Paper on intermittent custody.

But it emphasizes that only offenders sentenced to custody

should be considered for day imprisonment. The penalty should not be used if a non-custodial sentence might have been possible.

Weekend imprisonment, where the sentence would involve a number of specified weekends, could be useful for offenders with a good base in the community, including a stable job, the association says.

"Serious motoring offenders and defendants of previously good behaviour who had

committed non-violent crimes for whom the loss of employment attendant on full imprisonment would impose an excessively harsh punishment, might be deemed suitable for such a disposal."

The magistrates welcome the prospect of the new penalty which they say will enable an offender to retain links with the community while imposing "an unpleasant containment of his leisure time". It would not be suitable for the unemployed.

The offender's time must be strictly controlled, the association says, because there is a danger that when such a penalty is used the public will think he has been let off too lightly.

In a separate paper in response to new guidelines on police cautioning, the magistrates emphasize the importance of consistency.

The association issues a warning against the use of cautioning by police where a prosecution would not be possible. "An adult or child will have had an entry made in their criminal record without the protection offered by law in the form of a court hearing where the strength of the evidence is tested."

The association says that cautioning should be used only in cases where the offender has clearly and unambiguously admitted the offence. Police must take the greatest care to ensure that admissions are not equivocal, nor made to get the matter over with quickly.

MPs oppose curb on new hostels for ex-offenders

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The fight against crime will be hindered by the Government's decision not to finance new hostels for former prisoners after March 1985, Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group, has told the Home Secretary.

About 14,000 proposed new hostels will go, hampering efforts to steer former offenders to a law-abiding life, he has told Mr Leo Brittan in a letter. Homelessness is often associated with crime.

Two-thirds of people in after-care hostels are on parole or probation. That relieves pressure on prisons by making probation a realistic alternative to custody for homeless offenders and by making parole

possible for offenders who would otherwise not receive it.

A new prison place costs £37,000 in capital finance and more than £11,000 a year in running costs. In comparison, a hostel place costs the Home Office nothing in capital expenditure and £1,000 a year in revenue finance, Mr Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Knowsley North, says.

The Home Office finances more than 300 hostels run by voluntary organizations which provide about 3,800 places for former prisoners and other homeless offenders. The Home Secretary has announced that the Home Office would not finance any new hostel places after this financial year, during which 600 new places will come into use.

Traditional pub games returning

Space games are on their way out and "real" public house games, such as dominoes, skittles, cribbage and shove ha'penny, are returning to locals, according to *The Good Pub Guide*.

"Too much competition from the games available for playing on home computers is killing off space games in pubs and the old traditional games, such as shut-the-box, Aunt Sally and quarts, are returning," Alisdair Aird, editor of the guide which is published today by the Consumers' Association, says.

Britain's two best public houses, it says, are the New Tree, Caudon, Staffordshire, and the White Horse, near Petersfield, Hants, "neither of which could be improved upon".

Beer prices in the past year have risen by 9 per cent to 10 per cent, partly due to the 2p duty increase in the 1984 Budget.

"The grave differences in beer prices in the cheapest area, the North-west, and the most expensive, London, cannot be accounted for by the usual pub excuse that rent, wages and so forth are more expensive in the South-east", Mr Aird said.

The Good Pub Guide 1985, (Consumers' Association and Hodder and Stoughton, £7.95).

Ignorant wine bar staff criticized

Wine bar staff are ill-informed about the wine they serve and wine bar lists are often utterly uninformative, according to the *Which Wine Circle 1985*, published today.

"Many wine bar managers, when asked for basic details, were stumped even when they stocked a simple list of a couple of dozen wines," Kathryn McWhirter, editor of the Consumers' Association said, which covers 300 establishments. Sixty-six are given awards.

Wine consumption is increasing annually and wine drinkers, who outnumber beer drinkers, are rapidly learning more about wine, she said. "Wine bar staff

should be ahead of the wine drinkers, helping them, but instead it is so often the blind leading the partially sighted."

"It wouldn't take very long for the staff to be trained in a few basics, such as what particular wines taste like, what to offer as an alternative and what region a wine comes from. The solution is to provide a detailed wine list, to which staff, as well as customers, can refer," she said.

Wine bar food is also criticized, although it is considered "better on the whole" than food in public houses. *The Which? Wine Guide 1985*, (Consumers' Association and Hodder and Stoughton, £7.95).

Sparkling gooseberries

Britain's first commercial sparkling wine to be made strictly by the champagne method is being launched this week - made from gooseberries.

Mr Hugh Rock, whose winery is based at Twyford, Berkshire, has produced 100 cases of the wine. Secondary fermentation takes place in the bottle, which is turned regularly by hand to dislodge the sediment. After the sediment has been removed, a small amount of brandy is added

before recocking to produce a dry but quite strong wine.

Mr Rock's wine-making began in 1981 a back garden in the shadow of Hammersmith Town Hall, London.

By early 1983 demand for his traditional country wines forced him to move to London Park Farm, Twyford. He set up Rock's Country Wine.

Production capacity has been increased to 60,000 litres a year but the sparkling gooseberry, which takes 18 months to produce, is still his top wine.

Computer pictures help deaf pupils to read

A picture language has been developed by researchers in Bristol to help deaf children to read by computer.

Dr Bernard Chapman, of Bristol University's department of education, has developed the computer program in a three-year research project. It will be tested in Avon schools for children who are deaf or who have educational difficulties.

In the program most English words are replaced by pictures of horses, dogs, windows or doors. For example, animated figures depict verbs such as running, jumping, eating or drinking. Computer graphics also incorporate some well known deaf sign-language features.

Dr Chapman said the program aimed to teach deaf children to recognize the word shapes through pictorial language. "Words and phrases can be built up in the correct English syntax in this way until the children can be involved

in question-and-answer sequences."

The project was funded by the Microelectronic Education Programme. But further cash is needed to improve the system's vocabulary and to develop an interactive system where deaf children can "talk" to each other through computer keyboards.

Specialists stay

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is expected to reject an advisory committee's proposal that mandatory specialist qualifications for teachers of deaf and blind children should be abolished.

He told the British Association of Teachers of the Deaf in London on Saturday that there had been more letters of protest on the issue than on any other since he became minister.

Yesterday the organizations representing Britain's deaf and blind children welcomed his expected decision.

Reversing alarms to be legal

The use of a warning sound device, to indicate a driver's intention of reversing is to be legalized by the Department of Transport next year for vehicles weighing more than three and a half tonnes.

Already some lorries have reversing warning alarm signals the department says, but they are illegal at present.

The department intends to introduce legislation early in the new year so that the warning will be permissible although not compulsory. But the department will insist that the device's sound is different to that used at pedestrian crossings.

The Transport and Road Research Laboratory has given the following figures for 1983 of reversing vehicles involved in accidents in which someone was hurt: light goods vehicles, 419; rigid heavy goods vehicles, 218; articulated, 58; buses and coaches 51; cars 2,373.

Newt colonies facing destruction

By Tony Samstag

The largest known British populations of the declining great crested newt are under threat and their fate may be sealed by this week if negotiations fail, according to the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society.

The negotiations have been held with a big multinational company to dissuade it from filling in two chalk pits in north Kent, thought to contain about 3,000 creatures each. So concerned are the society and the British Herpetological Society with the plight of the newt that they are to raise the issue at next month's meeting in Strasbourg which sets the standards for European wildlife conservation.

under both the convention and the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. It is the rarest of the three British newts and was once widespread through Western Europe. It is especially significant as an "indicator species", in that its presence indicates the relative health of a pond and its surrounding habitats.

In some parts of Britain 95 per cent of such habitats have been lost in the past century, according to Mr Tom Langton, a research ecologist with the society, among them the most ancient and therefore richest in species.

Since the Act theoretically strengthened the protection of the species, dozens of sites have been filled in and thousands of

great crested newts have been buried alive, Mr Langton said. He has compiled a list of those sites to present to the meeting in Strasbourg. He said the Nature Conservancy Council was involved in the Kent negotiations, but there was doubt whether it would be able to move in time to protect the chalk pits. In previous disputes involving the great crested newt, the NCC had issued licences to remove the creatures - almost always, Mr Langton said, to sites that were less suitable.

The Nature Conservancy Council said last week that the species, while declining, was still numerous. With 10,000 breeding sites in Britain, 1,000 were likely to be under threat at any one time.



String pulling: Zoe Brooks (above left), administrator, and Honor Palmer (right and below), education officer. (Photographs: Henry Kerr).



Puppets' growing pains: The Puppet Centre, which has outgrown its premises in Battersea, south London, appeared for £250,000 yesterday to finance a move to a larger building in Covent Garden.

The 10-year-old centre has set its sights on three floors of an empty building owned by the Greater London Council, the Royal Victoria Club, formerly a casino. But the council was £46,000 a year rent.

Mrs Penny Francis, co-founder of the centre and general secretary of The Puppet Centre Trust said: "That is a commercial rent. The centre should have to pay only a peppercorn rent because it provides public service."

The centre organizes workshops and courses in making and operating puppets. Next year, it hopes to arrange master classes with international puppeteers.

It also has a collection of puppets, archives and about 1,500 books dating from 1900. New space is needed for studio for performances, a permanent international exhibition and a proper library.

Council estate sold with tenants

FOR SALE: hard to let council estate, half empty, partly vandalized, existing tenants.

That does not sound an attractive proposition for a potential buyer, nor was the sale notices issued by Oldham Borough Council phrased in those words. It does, however, described the Strinesdale estate on the outskirts of Oldham and looking on to the Pennines, and the result of the advertisement was about 80 inquiries (Christopher Warman writes).

The outcome of the decision by the Labour council to try to sell an estate it had no finance to improve is the first sale in the country of an entire council estate, complete with tenants, and Department of the Environment approval was required. The estate was finally sold to the Leeds-based Irwin construction group earlier this year, and as the three-year project to complete the transformation of the estate gets under way, the Government has signalled its approval by visits from Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, and Sir George Young, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, for the Department of the Environment.

Strinesdale estate has quickly been renamed Pennine Meadows, and the roads too will be renamed to help people forget its previous troublesome reputation. It is an estate of 159 two and three-bedroom houses, semi-detached and in terraces. It was started in 1937 and about half the houses were built before the war, the remainder were completed in the late 1940s. Although the council undertook improvement work in 1975, there was not enough money to complete the job, and the estate gradually fell into disrepair and disrepute.

Financed by the Yorkshire Building Society, Irwin paid £406,000 for the estate, and the company is spending an estimated £1.2m to renovate the houses.

Change in rules on girls and Pill sought

A campaign to change doctors' confidentiality rules about the sexual behaviour of female patients under the age of 16 will be launched this week.

Petitions signed by more than 2,000 doctors will be handed to the General Medical Council on Wednesday, asking for a review of its rule forbidding a doctor to consult a girl's parents without her permission, if she seeks pregnancy treatment or contraceptive advice, whether he agrees to treat her or not.

The petition organizers claim that at least one girl of 12 has asked to be moved from her parents' doctor's list to make it easier to get the Pill.

Sir John Peel, former gynaecologist to the Royal Family, is among leading doctors supporting the petition, and Sir Reginald Murley, president of the Royal College of Surgeons from 1977 to 1980, who will lead the delegation, said: "There is great concern among many doctors about this rule."

The petition organizers say the instruction must harm the doctor-family relationship.

Parents contest open verdict in cot case

An appeal is to be made by Mr and Mrs David Bithell, of Wrexham, Clwyd, against the open verdict on their son, Adam, aged seven months, returned by an inquest jury last Wednesday.

Their solicitor, Mr Barry Ashton, said the parents had also instructed him to complain to the Home Office about remarks made at the inquest by the pathologist, Dr Donald Wayne, who said that most of cot deaths were probably caused by parents unintentionally smothering babies. The boy was the fourth of Mr and Mrs Bithell's children to die in his cot.

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It is no more sensible to leave your company uninsured against such a risk than to leave your premises uninsured against fire and theft. Bad debts are part of business life and Trade Indemnity Credit Insurance has, for 60 years, been the simple way to stop it hurting.

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How the synod works: 1

Conservative body moving ahead of church members

The Church of England's General Synod is reaching something of a crisis after 14 years in existence. Its latest proposals about divorce and church remarriage have been rejected by most dioceses, the second time this has happened. Parliament recently threw out an attempt to modernize some Anglican procedure.

Yet nothing characterizes the synod more than enormous self-confidence, and utter conviction that synodical government is the best thing to happen to the church.

Its formation and structure were approved by Parliament in 1969, replacing an untidy pattern of governing bodies, notably the Church Assembly and the assemblies of clergy, the convocations, although the latter retained a mysterious secondary existence as independent entities. The principle was that three separate bodies, representing the three "estates", laity, clergy, and bishops, should meet as one, to reach a common mind representing the church.

The 13,000 clergy are distributed unevenly around the 14 dioceses, in turn grouped into two provinces, Canterbury and York (which is smaller). They elect from their number "proctors", members of the general synod by their membership of one of the two convocations.

Occasionally the convocations meet separately, usually to discuss some policy point

The General Synod of the Church of England assembles in London tomorrow for its four-day autumn meeting. In the first of two articles, Clifford Longley, Our Religious Affairs Correspondent, describes how it works and assesses its strengths and weaknesses.

with a doctrinal edge. But the proctors' power lies in membership of the general synod, where they form the House of Clergy, 253 out of a membership of 560.

They have a veto, they can demand a "vote by houses".

About the same size is the House of Laity, with a similar veto, similarly able to meet separately (which it rarely does), but not divided into two provinces.

If there is a problem with the general synod's general constitution, it lies mostly in this house. It is by no means clear that it is truly representative, how hard it is to apply democratic principles.

In general synod elections, proportional representation is applied, adding to the difficulty. The average Anglican parishioner is represented in the general synod through his deanery representative and through the diocese's representatives on the national synod. It is not surprising that the most common complaint against the general synod is that the House of Laity is too cut off from the grassroots.

The senior house is the

House of Bishops, which sits in the General synod and meets regularly on its own. A stronger separate identity has emerged largely under the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

The 44 diocesan bishops appointed by the Crown on the advice of the Prime Minister are ex officio members. The synod has had a hand in their nomination. Since 1977 the Prime Minister's office has agreed to accept two names from the synod's Crown Appointments Commission, and forward one to Buckingham Palace.

There are also nine suffragan bishops, junior or assistant bishops, who are elected by their peers, in the same way as deans and provosts of cathedrals are allowed to elect representatives to the House of Clergy. The bishops also have a veto, and special powers over faith. This, and the fact that bishops are well-represented on various commissions and boards, often as chairmen, give the episcopal bias which the church feels it ought to have.

It is a structure designed to be conservative, which has come close to moving too far ahead of the mass of church members. Tomorrow: Checks and balances



Water lesson: Anne Hawley, whose book on introducing infants to water, *Swim, Baby, Swim* is published today, making a splash with James Cook, aged four months, of New Addington, south London.

Campaign to lift water board secrecy

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Campaigners for greater freedom of information are to try to end secrecy in water authority meetings in spite of a rebuff from ministers. A law passed last year ended public access to water authority meetings although meetings of local councils and their committees remain open.

It means that while householders can listen to councillors debating their rates bills, they

are barred from the sessions at which water authority members discuss their water charges.

Mr Ron Bailey, local government coordinator of the independent community rights project, said that his organization was seeking parliamentary backing for a Bill to take the 10 English and Welsh water authorities off the list of official bodies which are allowed to

meet in secret.

He said that his organization would go ahead in spite of government refusal to force the authorities to reopen their meetings. The Department of the Environment said that last year's rule change "enabled water authority boards to operate more effectively while safeguarding the right of the press and of the public to information about their activities".

Army's presence preserves uneasy peace in Punjab

From Kuldip Nayar
Chandigarh

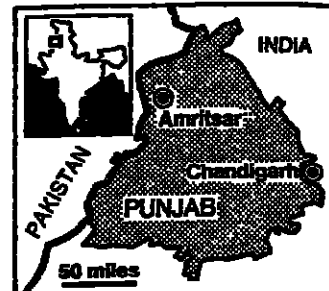
The strife-torn state of Punjab is tense, but quiet, as reports of the riots in other parts of India in which many Sikhs have been killed reach the villages in which Sikhs are in an overwhelming majority.

I travelled from the state capital, Chandigarh, by the grand trunk road towards Amritsar, and in the towns and villages along the way it was possible to sense the anger and anguish of the Sikhs and the fear and anxiety of the Hindus awaiting possible retaliation.

The street of the most populous towns I visited were thronged with Sikhs and Hindus, and business was going on much as usual. There were crowds near roadside stalls of vegetables, fruit and food, perhaps because the curfew is clamped on early in most of Punjab and shopping has to be done quickly.

However, although they do business together — and although peace committees with members of both communities have been set up in all the towns — the social polarization is plain to see. Sikhs and Hindus no longer mix socially, a divide which causes some strain among families with members of both communities. Intermarriage has been common for centuries here.

The only signs of actual violence were left behind once I moved from the outskirts of Delhi, but in 1947 after partition it was "in coming of



death, is keeping news of the violence against Sikhs out of the newspapers. As a result, rumours are sweeping the countryside, but so far good sense has prevailed. There are some signs of hardening of attitudes on the Sikh side, though. The five high priests of the Sikhs in Amritsar, the holy city of the religion, have dissolved the ad hoc Akali committee which was acting for the jailed leadership of the Sikh political party. They suspected that the acting president, Mr Majithia, was in league with the Government. He had actually held one meeting with officials.

Many Sikhs who once used to be particular about their well-kept beards now prefer to keep them untended. At places one can hear the slogan "Khalistan Zindabad" [Long live the Sikh State] and one can see it scribbled in the cities.

Since Mrs Gandhi's assassination, however, only four wholly isolated incidents of violence have taken place. Two Hindu passengers in a bus were killed by gunmen who boarded it. The courage of the Sikh driver saved many lives. A Hindu temple in Phagwara, near Ludhiana was looted, a Hindu was stabbed in Hoshiarpur and another near Jullunder.

One reason for the prevailing calm is undoubtedly the presence of the army. A large task force has been looking after law and order in the state since June.

Another is the news that despite the cruelties inflicted on Sikhs in Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Indore, Bokaro, and Calcutta, many Hindus, particularly Punjabi Hindus in these cities, have come to the aid of Sikhs.

In Chandigarh Mr Balwant Singh, who was Finance Minister in the Akali Government which was in power in 1977-80, said that the role of the Punjabi Hindus in those areas had been exemplary.

The five high priests too, though condemning the riots, have publicly appreciated the role played by Punjabi Hindus.

The Hindus in the state say they feel safer now than they were before the army moved in, but many fear there might be trouble if the army is withdrawn or its strength in the state reduced.

Journalist held in Amritsar

Delhi (Reuters) A Canadian journalist has been arrested in Amritsar for "objectionable activities" and defying a ban on entry of foreigners into Punjab. The Press Trust of India identified him as Jonathan Mann and said he was working for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He has been based in Delhi for about six months. He was arrested near the Golden Temple.

refugees with tales of horror that began the intercommunal bloodbath. There were no signs of refugees this time, but in Patiala there is tension, after the arrival of 30 Sikh families who have migrated from Mandi in Himachal Pradesh with stories of persecution.

The authorities are not allowing many refugees to cross into Punjab: trains have been cancelled and fewer buses are running. Press censorship, which has been rigorously imposed for the past 10 days since Mrs Indira Gandhi's

Hongkong lawyers attack deal

From David Bonavia
Hongkong

The Hongkong Bar Association has refused to endorse the joint declaration of agreement between Britain and China on the future of Hongkong.

At a two-and-a-half-hour closed meeting last week, the British-trained lawyers expressed opposition to the nationality clause in the agreement, which is to be debated by Parliament next month.

The draft agreement, which has been initiated by British and Chinese negotiators in Peking, lays down that Hongkong people who hold "British territory" passports will be unable to pass that national status on to their children after 1997, when sovereignty over the territory reverts to China.

After that date, according to the agreement, Chinese people living in Hongkong will be eligible for passports defining their citizenship as "Hongkong China", unless they hold dependent territory passports already.

The Hongkong British passport does not bestow automatic right of entry, residence or employment in the United Kingdom, but many Hongkong Chinese would prefer it to the Peking-endorsed travel document.

Parliament will not be able to propose any amendment to the agreement, but must accept or reject it in full.

There will however be a possibility of influencing the negotiators who draw up the "basic law" or constitution for Hongkong after the agreement is signed — possibly by Mrs Thatcher and the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, in December.

High-tech pact by Fabius

From John Best
Ottawa

M Laurent Fabius, the French Prime Minister, has concluded a three-day visit to Canada which marked a new stage in the development of political and commercial relations between the two countries.

The visit, most of which took place in Quebec province, was devoid of the triangular political skirmishing that sometimes marred visits by French leaders in the past.

A positive result of the trip was an agreement by France and predominantly French-speaking Quebec on several joint industrial projects in the field of biotechnology. At a press conference in Quebec City, M Fabius said the two governments would also cooperate in the areas of communications, aeronautics and computer technology.

France and Quebec would also study the implications of investments in Quebec by the AMC-Renault car concern, which is partly owned by the French Government.

In a speech to the Quebec legislature on Friday, the day before his departure, M Fabius insisted that Quebec and France must work together in the world of high technology. "Being aware that good technologies other than Anglo-Saxon ones exist, we must and we can develop actions together in this area," he said.

Quebec's progress concerned France, because it was in France's interest that a Franco-Quebec society be maintained and developed in North America.

Lagos backs Polisario

Addis Ababa (Reuters) — Nigeria said yesterday it would recognize the self-styled guerrilla government fighting Moroccan rule in the western Sahara, an issue crucial to the success or failure of the Organization of African Unity summit due to open here today.

As heads of state began to arrive for what looks like being a showdown over the three-

year-old western Sahara dispute, the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Mr Ibrahim Gambari, made the surprise announcement that Lagos would recognize the Polisario's self-proclaimed government.

The western Sahara dispute has split the OAU between supporters of Morocco and backers of the Polisario's claim

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Ustinov's fate remains a mystery despite varied Kremlin signals

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Strong rumours swept Moscow on Saturday that Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the 76-year-old Defence Minister, had died. But by yesterday speculation appeared to have calmed down, and earlier signs in the Soviet media of an impending Politburo death had been replaced by indications that all was normal.

Marshal Ustinov has not been seen in public since he presented medals to President Chernenko on September 27. Last Wednesday the Marshal failed to appear for the annual military parade on November 7 marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. His place was taken by Marshal Sergei Sokolov, one of the three deputy Defence Ministers.

That gave rise to reports that Marshal Ustinov was seriously ill. Mr Viktor Grishin, a fellow Politburo member, told reporters that the Defence Minister had a cold. But such assertions have been regarded sceptically since the death of President Andropov, who was said by senior Kremlin officials to be suffering from a cold or chill right up to the time that he



Marshal Ustinov: Not seen since September.

died of kidney and heart ailments.

The speculation surrounding Marshal Ustinov's absence comes only two weeks before sessions of the Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet, which may make changes in the Politburo.

Reports of Marshal Ustinov's death spread on Saturday when television news announcers appeared dressed in black, and some radio stations began to play solemn music and military songs. In the past those have

been indications that a senior leader had died.

On Saturday evening, however, newscasters appeared in normal dress, and by Sunday light music and variety shows were being performed as usual. Rumoured alterations to television schedules did not take place. No explanation for the sombre dress and sombre music has been forthcoming.

The arrival yesterday of Mr György Lázár the Hungarian Prime Minister, for talks in the Kremlin confirmed that there was no cause for alarm, as did the departure for South-East Asia of Mr Vladimir Dlogikh, a candidate Politburo member and a possible beneficiary of any Politburo reshuffle.

Either the conflicting signals reflect confusion over Marshal Ustinov's state of health in the Soviet apparatus, or, because of the ageing leadership, we are too quick to assume the worst," one Western diplomat commented.

East European sources said they had been told Marshal Ustinov was seriously ill, and the Soviet media had been alerted. But other sources insisted that the defence minister was merely recuperating at a health resort on the Black Sea.



Her mother's voice: Baby Fae listening to her mother over the telephone two weeks after receiving her historic transplant of a baboon's heart. A cold kept her mother away. Yesterday the baby was showing signs of rejecting the heart, but was responding well to treatment at the Loma Linda University hospital, California.

Demands grow for Polish police purge

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Solidarity leaders and the Roman Catholic clergy stepped up their pressure on the Polish authorities at the weekend to purge and reform the secret police, which is blamed for the murder of Father Popieluszko, an outspoken defender of human rights.

Speaking at a service in Gdansk to mark the anniversary of Polish independence (declared in 1918), Father Bogdanowicz compared the "cruel murder" of the priest to the assassination attempt on the Pope. Both plots, he said, were masterminded and carried out by atheist forces.

"Let us pray for the killers, let us pray for the [Communist] Party, let us pray for the Interior Ministry, that they too may experience a change of heart," he said.

In the congregation was Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, who has sent two letters to the Polish Parliament calling for a radical reform of the Interior Ministry, which oversees the uniformed and secret police, to allow what he calls "social control" of the police.

The pressure on the Government is coming from both the overground and underground opposition. In Warsaw two underground groups, including the Nationalist Confederation for an Independent Poland (KPN), were calling for a march through the centre of Warsaw on Sunday night. Illegal leaflets were being circulated.

In Crakow a group of 22 intellectuals and workers, many of them former Solidarity activists, announced at the weekend that they had set up a special team to check human rights abuses by the police.

"Let everyone do everything within his power so that Poland is no longer a place of political murders, beatings, abductions and persecutions for political reasons", their statement said. The Crakow group is the second to be set up in Poland since the murder of Father Popieluszko.

The clandestine weekly *Tygodnik Mazowiecki* claims that more than 90 Poles have died as a result of police brutality since martial law was declared in the winter of 1981.

Michnik speaks, page 12

Diplomatic scramble to revive talks on Lebanon

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

Intense diplomatic efforts were under way yesterday in an attempt to secure a resumption of the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal talks which were suspended by the Lebanese Government after only one preliminary session.

After a meeting of the Cabinet here, a spokesman disclosed that Israel was not planning at this stage to release the four Shia Muslim leaders from southern Lebanon whose arrest by Israeli troops last Thursday led to the suspension of the talks.

His toughly worded statement alleged that the Shia Amal organization to which the detainees belong was "very much involved in many attacks on Israeli soldiers" and that the Government was not planning to release the four "just in order for the talks to resume".

Military sources here claimed that the arrest of the four - who were all wanted men - was coincidental with the delayed start last Thursday of the UN-chaired talks in the village of Naqoura.

But diplomatic sources dismissed the assertion as naive, saying that the consequences of the arrests must have been obvious to the Israeli defence establishment.

Tension in occupied southern Lebanon was reported to be high because of the arrests, with 1,000 Sidon residents taking part in a weekend protest march against the Israelis. Yesterday, an Israeli soldier was seriously injured in an ambush.

The sudden halt to the negotiations before they had even progressed past the procedural stage was a bitter blow to UN negotiators who had spent weeks of delicate behind-the-scenes bargaining in an effort to bring the two sides together.

Contacts were under way in both Jerusalem and Beirut yesterday in an attempt to find a face-saving compromise.

BEIRUT: Mr Rashi Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister, told reporters after a 90-minute meeting with President Gemayel on Saturday that "We are for the talks in Naqoura but we are also for the freedom and security of our people in the south". (Our Correspondent writes). He added that Lebanon would not send its negotiators back to the bargaining table "unless Israel backs down and frees the citizens it has arrested without legal justification".

Teachers in Malta abandon strike

Valletta (Reuters) - Malta's 3,000 member state teachers' union called off a 47-day-old strike as a gesture of goodwill and "because it has the interests of the children at heart". The Movement of United Teachers came out on strike when the Government answered a work-to-rule for better pay with a lockout.

Meanwhile, Catholic-run schools remain shut over a government directive to the church to provide free education.

Back to work

Khartoum (Reuters) - Foreign companies involved in oil exploration in southern Sudan are to resume work in January after a year-long suspension forced by rebel attacks on the sites. The Sudan News Agency reported.

Worker shot

Paris (Reuters) - A Turkish worker was shot dead as he and other redundant employees tried to occupy a factory at Epône. Police arrested the owner.

Ghana shuffle

Abidjan (Reuters) - Ghana has named new ministers for industry, education, information, agriculture, and trade. Accra radio said.

Bahais executed

Three more Bahais have been executed in Iran's jails, raising new fears for those others still in custody. Bahai sources outside Iran reported. The 300,000 Bahais are regarded as heretics.

Attaché's gaffe

La Paz (AFP) - The US military attaché, Colonel John Tudela, has been declared persona non grata. His criticism of last month's armed services appointment was blamed.

Red alert

Madrid (Reuters) - A group of arsonists set fire to the Madrid headquarters of the Spanish Communist Party, causing slight damage but no injuries.

Poll date

Karachi (Reuters) - Elections for Pakistan's National Assembly are likely to be held in February 20, the *Business Recorder* newspaper said.

Soviet intelligence men in double crash

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Two Soviet diplomats injured in separate car accidents within minutes of each other outside an important American base near Marathon, have been identified by Western diplomats as officials of the GRU Soviet military intelligence.

According to the Greek police, Mr Valeri Anourin, aged 40, listed as a second secretary of the Soviet embassy in Athens, was seriously injured on Thursday night when a lorry driven by a retired Greek police officer ploughed into his diplomatic car, which was parked alongside the road near the base.

Ten to fifteen minutes later, another car with foreign mission plates, driven by Mr Victor Dragunov, aged 32, spun off the road after hitting a tree and overturned a few hundred yards from the scene of the previous accident. Mr Dragunov, who identified himself as a Soviet embassy employee, said later that he was speeding to

help his injured colleague.

The Greek lorry driver and his son, as well as a child in the same lorry, was given first aid at the US base infirmary where all the casualties were first taken. But one of the injured Russians who was still conscious declined the offer, so both were taken from the base to a Greek clinic where they are being treated under the surveillance of embassy officials.

Western diplomatic sources disclosed yesterday that Mr Anourin, who was posted in Athens 15 months ago, is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the GRU. Mr Dragunov, also known to be a GRU member, is not on the diplomatic list.

The US base at Nea Makri, near Marathon, is a navy global communications centre said to be the most important of its kind in the eastern Mediterranean. The two accidents occurred near a subsidiary transmitter at Kato Souli,

Flick affair claims a new victim

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

The Flick affair claimed another victim at the weekend when a Social Democrat resigned his seat in the state Parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia after charges that he had received DM110,000 (£29,000) from the Düsseldorf-based company.

Herr Hilmar Selle was chairman of the parliamentary economic committee in the Social Democrat-ruled state, and as such was influential in decisions concerning local industry, including Flick. In return for favourable terms from a Flick-controlled insurance group with which he did business, Herr Selle was said by a former Flick manager to be ready to support a controversial tax concession of the company.

Leading article, page 13

On October 29th SIA made airline history with the first non-stop flight to Singapore. Every Monday, Thursday and Saturday as part of our daily service, our exclusive JAL-TO-SEA 747s fly you non-stop from London to Singapore, making Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Auckland just one stop away. With the kind of friendly service you've come to expect from SIA, it's a giant step forward for businessmankind.

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Savimbi threatens drive on Luanda if peace moves exclude Unita

From Michael Hornsby
Jamba, Angola

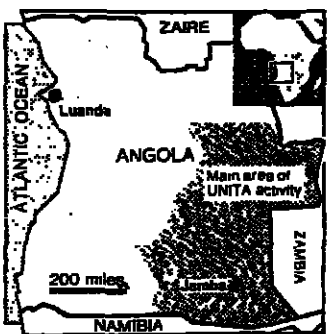
The Angolan guerrilla leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has issued a warning from his rebel lair here that his forces will obstruct any attempt to negotiate a peace settlement in Angola and neighbouring Namibia which does not include his Unita organization.

A declaration issued by Dr Savimbi at the end of a week-long extraordinary congress of Unita said that the United States and South Africa should understand that Unita would not "accept being traded in for a fictitious withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola".

The congress, attended by 400 delegates from 14 of the country's 16 provinces, was convened against the background of a new offer by Angola to send home the Cuban troops stationed there in exchange for the independence of Namibia now occupied by South Africa.

At a press conference here last Friday, attended by nearly 50 foreign and South African reporters flown in from Johannesburg in two ancient Dakota aircraft to a rough airstrip hacked out of the bush, Dr Savimbi said that, if Unita was not brought in on the peace negotiations, it would "certainly take advantage" of any withdrawal of Cuban troops.

By December 30, he said, he would have 7,000 men "ready to close on Luanda [the



Angolan capital) strongly". The object would not be to take the city, but to isolate it and "make life impossible so that the ambassadors there will send different messages to their government". The British and French ambassadors, he claimed, had been particularly unfair in their reports about Unita.

Dr Savimbi said Unita had been delighted by the reelection of President Reagan, but was disturbed by the role of the State Department in the present negotiations. If the MPLA regime in Luanda was now prepared to talk, it was mainly because of the pressure put on it by Unita, and Washington must recognize that.

Although he repeatedly referred to Mr P W Botha, the South African President as "my friend", Dr Savimbi, a burly, bearded figure in green fatigues, acknowledged that Pretoria had

to defend its own interests in the region, and could not be counted on to remain a source of support for ever.

He maintained that even if Namibia became independent, thus severing his direct links with the South Africans, other supply lines could be arranged, and Unita would survive. It had been in worse positions before. A black nationalist government in Namibia would not be strong enough to attack Unita in the rear on Luanda's behalf.

Unita, he contended, had always been "ready and available" to talk to the MPLA about the formation of a government of national unity. President Eduardo Dos Santos and the Luandan Government knew that, and it was up to them to ask for such talks.

The only thing Unita could never accept, Dr Savimbi said, was a partition of Angola.

Dr Savimbi said he was sure that President Dos Santos was lying when he said he was prepared to send the Cubans home, and he would soon emerge "in his true colours". That was because, as long as he was not prepared to deal with Unita, he would need the Cubans to protect his regime.

There were many questions about the Cubans which needed answering. How many were there? There was talk of only non-combatant Cubans leaving. But what about the pilots, intelligence officers, logistics staff and others?

1,000 held in week of township violence

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg

A youth aged 18 died yesterday from injuries sustained in a clash between township rioters and police, bringing the total number of deaths in South Africa as a direct result of the violence to 25 in the past eight days.

Three other people were killed when a taxi collided with an Army armoured personnel carrier near another township and at Kaitshong township in the East Rand near Johannesburg, the vice-mayor was shot dead in a robbery at his shop.

Widespread violence spread from townships in the Johannesburg area to other regions at the weekend and police said they had repeatedly to open fire with birdshot, rubber bullets and teargas to disperse defiant crowds, consisting mostly of youths.

The youth who died yesterday was injured in a clash in a township near Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape province where mobs burnt down a Methodist chapel and destroyed and looted a beer hall.

An unknown number of people have been arrested in rioting in at least 10 separate townships during the weekend. Since the latest wave of unrest broke out on Sunday last week on the eve of a two-day work stoppage by nearly one million blacks, it is estimated that more than 1,000 people have been held. They include 22 leading black trade unionists.



Pinochet's crackdown

Troops surrounding a Santiago shanty town with armoured vehicles in an early morning raid in which hundreds of people were arrested. It was part of President Pinochet's crackdown on opposition unrest. The Saturday morning raid was criticized yesterday as too harsh by Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno of Santiago.

Witnesses said thousands of men from the Raul Silva Henriquez squatters' settlement were taken by police and soldiers for questioning. Many were released later. A resident of the camp, which houses more than 4,000 families and a total of 22,000 people, said: "They took all the men between 16 and 60." Residents said many more were still missing later.

Nicaragua arms crisis

Ortega smiles but Blackbird flies on

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Over breakfast at Managua's International Press Club on Saturday President-elect Daniel Ortega was expressing his country's indignation at repeated violations of its air space by the US supersonic spy plane known as the Blackbird. As he spoke his voice was drowned by a sonic boom when the aircraft in question flew overhead for the third successive day.

There were peels of laughter from the 130 or so journalists present, and the Sandinista leader broke into the first smile any of them could remember seeing on his customarily grim face in the past four days.

For a brief moment at least the atmosphere of crisis which has pervaded Managua since the United States voiced its suspicions that a Soviet ship was delivering MiG fighters to the Sandinistas was broken.

It was not the first bizarre occurrence in the saga of the elusive MiGs. The manner and timing of the leaks of those suspicions to American television networks, which interrupted their coverage of the US election results with news flashes, seemed rather odd to correspondents here.

Many had heard and dismissed similar hints over the past two months. One prominent American journalist said: "The networks were the only media credulous enough to believe them".

The ensuing hue and cry obliterated coverage of the Sandinista election success. The focus was switched from the question of democracy in Central America to the security issue.

Journalists who for weeks had been eliciting denials from Sandinista leaders and scepticism from diplomatic sources about the imminent arrival of MiGs suddenly found themselves racing to the port of Corinto to see what was coming off the Soviet cargo ship, Bakuriani.

They were not sure exactly what they were looking for and all they discovered with any certainty was the existence of an obscure military science called "cratology".

But the Sandinistas were clearly taking the risk of invasion seriously. Coffee-harvesting volunteers were armed for the defence of the capital, orders went out to reopen trenches dug a year ago when

US manoeuvres began in Honduras, and government staff had their regular work interrupted to brush up their weapons training.

By Friday evening the same knowledgeable sources had given journalists to understand that perhaps there were no MiGs in Nicaragua after all, and that what the Russians had delivered were new Mi8 helicopters similar to those already in the Sandinista armoury.

They also hinted at a few Mi24 gunships, adding that any assessment of whether these constituted an unacceptable escalation of Nicaraguan military strength would have to be left to Washington.

Yesterday morning at 9.17 the tranquility of Managua was again shattered by the explosive flight of the Blackbird: its wings still fanning the war of nerves.

● SAO PAULO: An expected meeting in Brasilia between the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz and the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, will not now take place, following the Nicaraguan's decision to stay in Managua during the present crisis (Patrick Knight writes).

Nicaragua and the rest of Central America was, however, the main issue during informal talks yesterday between Mr Shultz and the 16 foreign ministers in Brasilia for the annual meeting of the Organization of American States.

Nicaragua has decided against calling for a meeting of the OAS permanent council here over the MiGs crisis, generally having a low opinion of the OAS, which it has called the United States' poodle.



Señor Ortega: Habitually grim expression.

European notebook

Bureaucrats produce harmony from discord



The EEC surpassed even its own exacting standards of indecisiveness last week in the course of two councils devoted to two of the most important areas over which the community should have competence - research and transport.

The Research Council agreed that less money than planned would have to be spent on research, without saying where the axe should fall. The Transport Council agreed to try to reach a decision next month on a package of measures provisionally agreed last May.

Down the road at the economic and social committee (an almost forgotten Community advisory institution) Herr Gerd Muhr, the chairman was complaining that if EEC economies seemed to be in danger of falling behind the world it was "largely because there is a lack of unity in Europe".

Herr Muhr was speaking at the opening of a conference on new technologies in Europe organized by his committee, which drew attention to the widening gap between the need for an industrial policy and the amount of money being made available for one.

He said something less than 0.5 per cent of this year's EEC budget had been earmarked for industrial policy, information and innovation. It was even more ludicrous to think the council now proposed cutting research funds even further.

As for transport, the package of measures provisionally agreed last year, and which can still fall apart, fail to achieve a common position

on one of the Community's oldest issues - how much weight a lorry axle should be allowed to put on the ground.

The issue predates British entry. Even if everything goes well, it will probably not be until the next century before the House of Commons is asked whether Britain will allow the same kind of juggernauts on English roads as have rumbled round the rest of the Community.

All these meetings took place at the first gathering of the "People's Europe Committee" was held in Brussels. Europeans can be thankful, perhaps, that the government officials chosen for the committee are essentially of the practical mould.

They will be trying to do practical things, such as reducing frontier formalities and allowing dentists to pull out teeth in any EEC country, regardless of where in the Community they learnt to pull out teeth.

Two very essential differences produce the comparative harmony of the People's Europe Committee and the comparative discord of the councils.

Firstly, People's Europe men are not politicians but senior civil servants. It is, perhaps, a contradiction that a group of faceless bureaucrats should have been given the task of putting a human face on Europe, but they have the advantage of having no obvious political axe to grind.

The second and inevitably more important difference, is that they are not taking decisions that involve spending more than the bare minimum of money.

Lack of money is the root of all Community indecision.

Ian Murray

EEC to agree rules on farm spending today

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Rules to control spending on EEC farm policies are due to be agreed at long last today in Brussels. This will mark the end of Britain's long, hard battle in the Community for budget reform.

The final details of the rules have been put together by diplomats, theoretically leaving finance and foreign ministers today the task of doing little more than giving formal approval. They will be shown to European Parliament leaders before being adopted for use from the beginning of next year.

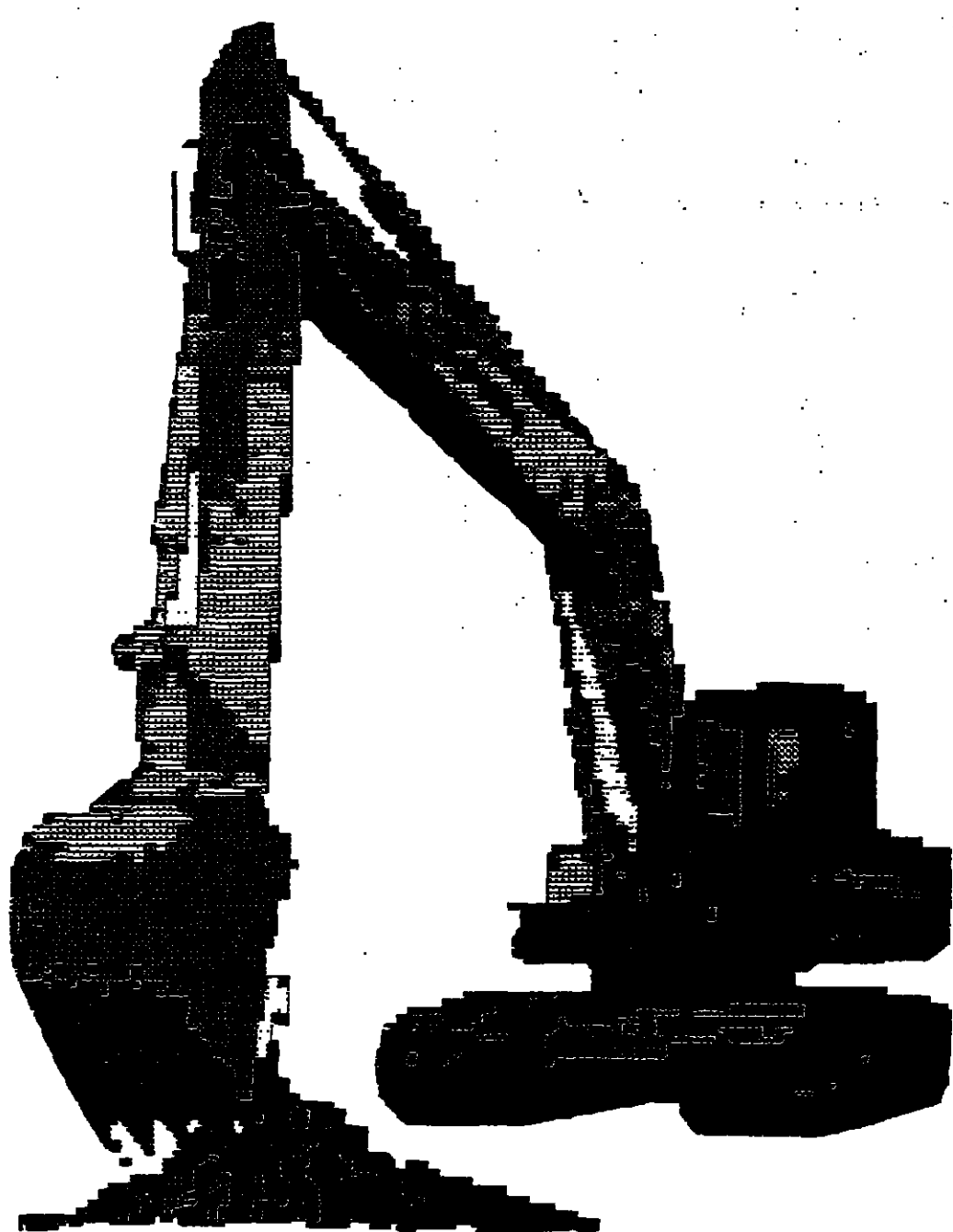
Members of the European Parliament are unhappy that their institution has been largely ignored by the Council of

Ministers in drawing up the rules, but member-states regard what they have done as being an agreement among themselves, controlling their own actions and in no way involving the parliament. In future farm price proposals will be drawn up using them.

The rules lay down that spending on agriculture must grow more slowly than does the Community's own income. That means that progressively more money would be available for other policies.

Britain has made agreement on the rules a precondition for paying its share towards the extra £600m cost of running the Community this year.

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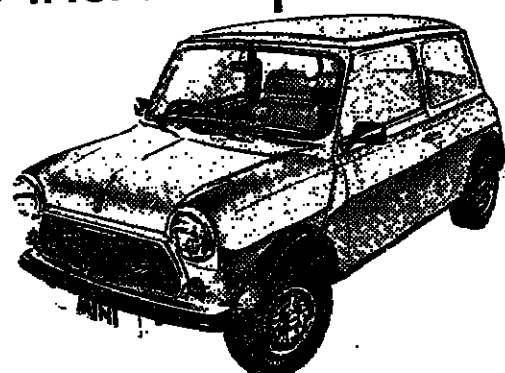
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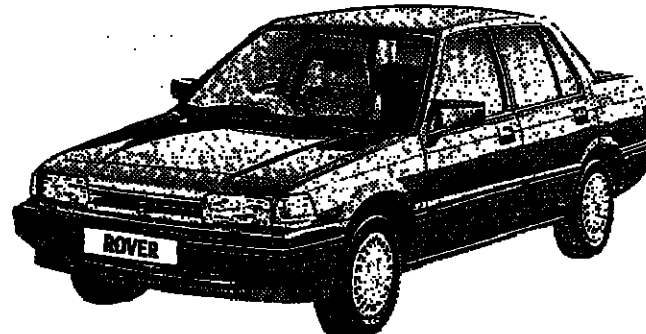
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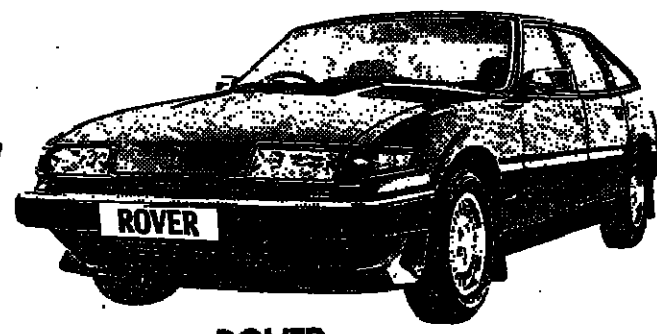
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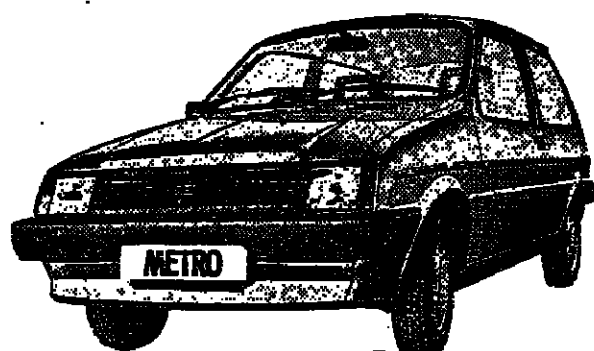
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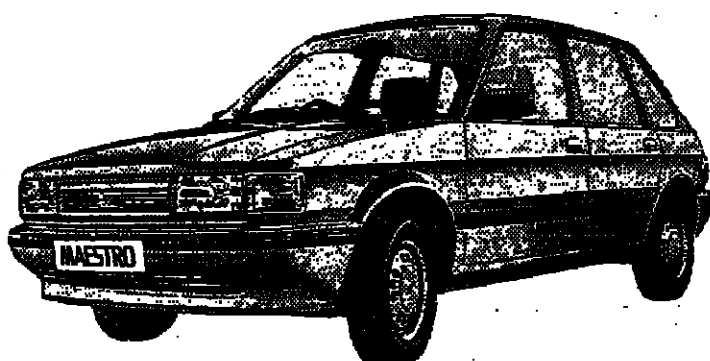
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Returning MPs seek more aid to end Ethiopian 'holocaust'

From Thomson Prentice, Addis Ababa

Three British MPs who have spent five days in Ethiopia returned home yesterday to urge the Government to provide substantial long-term aid for what they called the "hunger holocaust".

They will contact the Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Timothy Raison, today to ask for a meeting with him before an adjournment debate on the crisis, scheduled for Wednesday, and to persuade him to visit Ethiopia himself. They also plan talks on Wednesday with Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

The MPs, Mr Tony Baldry, Conservative MP for Banbury, Mr Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Denton and Reddish, and Mr Archie Kirkwood, Liberal MP for Roxburgh and Berwickshire, visited some of the worst-affected famine areas and talked to officials of the Ethiopian Government and relief organizations. They left distressed and convinced that much greater aid commitments are required from Britain and the EEC.

Mr Baldry said: "We want to see a sustained, coordinated long-term campaign of help. There has been 10 years of failure by both West and East to prevent the current disaster."

The MPs said that although the Ethiopians were grateful for the help Britain was giving, they were very fearful that it was going to run out soon.

They said Mr Raison should come to Ethiopia and see the disaster for himself. The television pictures did not convey the extent of the catastrophe.

The MPs left amid conflicting reports of a potential shortage of grain arriving in Ethiopia for famine relief. Some officials believe that only 16,000 tons remain to be unloaded at the main port of Assab and that promised supplies are not arriving promptly enough to feed refugees.

● VIENNA: Bulgaria has sent an aircraft loaded with food and medicine to Ethiopia (Reuters reports).

Another aircraft carrying supplies from the Bulgarian Red Cross left for Ethiopia on Saturday night and early next month a ship carrying technical equipment, including tractors and trucks, will follow.

● GENEVA: The United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO) coordinating aid to drought-stricken Africa said yesterday it was extremely worried about the situation in Mali (Reuters reports).

Leading article, page 13

Child labour: Part 1

When a lifetime's work begins at six

International attempts to abolish child labour have continued for decades, but every year poverty forces millions of children into adult work. In the first of a two-part series, Alan McGee, in Geneva looks at the extent to which young lives are blighted.

As the world population rises rapidly towards the 5,000 million mark, the first victims of the economic consequences are young children. More than 60 years after the International Labour Conference adopted the first of nine conventions to abolish it, child labour is still a widespread and apparently growing phenomenon.

The number of children under 15 described by the International Labour Organization as prematurely leading adult lives - in working long hours for low wages in conditions harmful to their health, physical and mental development - is put conservatively at 50 million, almost all, of course, in Third World countries. A lifetime's labour begins for some at the age of six or seven.

Both national and international standards are flouted with impunity by employers who have children on 10-hour days, six days a week, in small industrial workshops or even send them underground into the mines. Young girls are given the task of handling microscopically fine wires, often resulting in severe eyesight deterioration within five to eight years. By comparison, shepherd boys, subcontracted



Starting young: The first step on a ladder for a young Indian construction worker and (right) a man-sized job for a boy hoeing a field (ILO photographs).

to owners of large estates and compelled to maintain their vigilance up to 15 hours a day, seem relatively fortunate.

"The persistence of child labour is an affront to our conscience", says the ILO Director-General, Mr Francis Blanchard. "Its effective abol-

ition is a challenge to the international community." He admits that, with so many children working illegally, collection of information is hampered by the employers' tendency to conceal what is going on from prying eyes.

But on the basis of statistics

regarded as approximate it has been established that of the total Third World population in the 10 to 14 age group roughly 11 per cent are economically productive. Percentages for individual countries range from as low as 1.4 to 25 per cent, the higher rates being in Africa,

followed by Asia and Latin America, with Southern Europe next at the end of the list.

In Greece, where the former practice of hiring young girls for domestic service has almost completely died out - the same thing is happening also in Egypt - small workshops are known still to be taking on children for short periods and dismissing them before they become eligible for social insurance.

The European black spot is Italy, with a considerable proportion of illegal child labour concentrated in and around Naples. Boys are used in the building industry as unskilled labourers or in small mechanical or in panel-beating workshops in conditions similar to their Egyptian counterparts and many girls are employed in making shirts or gloves.

An investigation among 32 fifth-year primary school pupils at Altamura in southern Italy showed that 18 worked round the year, usually five or six hours a day - except for four young bakers doing nine to twelve hours - and nine others worked during the summer with their parents in bars or on farms. But even those working all the time were appreciably better off than if they had been born in the Third World proper - or for that matter, in nineteenth century Britain where children were used in sweeping chimneys or in making raw until their fingers were raw.

Tomorrow: Attempts to enforce the laws

Hawke gets boost as jobless figures fall

From Tony Dubondin Melbourne

When you are on top everything seems to go right. That is certainly the case with the Australian Labour Government, which enjoys a substantial lead in the opinion polls for the December 1 election.

The latest news to boost the party's stocks was the release of the unemployment figures which show that Australia's jobless rate has dropped to the lowest in two years, a fact the Government was quick to claim as a vindication of its economic policies.

The statistics could not have come at a better time for Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister. He was so delighted that he announced the figures on the campaign trail two hours ahead of schedule. They show that 8.6 per cent, or 617,300 of the work force was without a job, a fall from the previous month's figure of 8.8 per cent.

The figures, however, showed a slowing down in the rate of employment growth, a fact that the opposition attempted to highlight in an effort to start the Government's enthusiasm. But the headlines featured the drop in unemployment. The opposition's warnings of problems in 1985 and beyond may well be correct, but they are not likely to win them any points with the electorate.

There was more bad news on Friday for the opposition in *The Age* newspaper opinion poll which showed that the previous week's revival of support for the coalition parties had faltered from 39 per cent to 36 per cent in a week.

Another poll in *The Australian* on Wednesday showed the Government would be returned with a majority of 48 seats in the House of Representatives on a swing of slightly more than 20 per cent. The government's present majority is 25 seats.



In a week dominated by President Reagan's reelection and Australia's premier horse race, the Melbourne Cup, election promises were few and far between.

The Liberal Party's coalition partner, the National Party, outlined its programme in a policy speech by its leader, Mr Ian Sinclair, which promised an A\$8 (about £5.80) a week tax cut for single-income families on the average wage under the opposition's already announced income-splitting tax arrangements.

Mr Sinclair's statement was immediately qualified by the Liberal Party, which said the benefit would not necessarily come in the first year of a coalition government.

This week should see the campaign get into top gear with the Labour Party's policy declaration on Tuesday followed two days later by that of the Liberal Party.

Arthit sticks to his guns in Bangkok

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

The Thai Government is standing firm against renewed demands by General Arthit Kamlang-ek, the supreme military commander, for a revaluation of the currency, which was devalued last week by almost 15 per cent. He is also calling for the dismissal of some Cabinet ministers.

General Arthit, appearing in Bangkok at the weekend for the first time since the onset of the devaluation crisis, said he would continue to condemn the Government's decision.

Although he suffered serious loss of face when the Prime Minister rejected his demands, the controversial supreme commander appears determined to maintain his confrontation with the Government.

Some of General Arthit's senior colleagues have had second thoughts about backing him. Four of the senior officers who originally supported his demands have since pledged their loyalty to General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Prime Minister.

On his return to Bangkok, General Arthit immediately called in senior Army officers and commanders of combat units of the Army and police for talks. He also had a meeting with railway and other workers now preparing strikes.

Poland deposes France in bridge Olympiad

Seattle (Reuters) - Poland are the new World Bridge Team Olympiad champions after deposing France, the 1980 winners, in a 96-board final which ended the two-week contest on Saturday.

After an impressive performance during the 10-day qualifying stages, Poland led France from the first board, ending with a score of 235 international match points to 156 for France.

Poland's late entry for the contest was kept under wraps as long as possible by the World Bridge Federation to minimize any embarrassment from breaking the Eastern European boycott of Olympic-year sporting events in the United States.

The members of the winning Polish team were Piotr Gawrys, aged 29; Henryk Wolny, aged 36; Tomasz Przybora, aged 35; Krzysztof Mariens, aged 32; Piotr Tuszyński, aged 29; and Jacek Romanski, aged 32. All are professional men who play bridge as amateurs.

● FINAL DRAMA: The women's championship was decided on the last board of a

magnificently contested match (a Bridge Correspondent writes). The British women had begun the match 22.5 points behind as they had lost to the Americans by 45 points when they met in the round robin.

Although they never made up the loss they constantly made inroads into it and, with one result to come from one table, the US led by 5.5 points.

It was known that the US had made 11 tricks in a part score contract although there were three aces to lose. At both tables West had opened three diamonds. The American East, Jaqui Mitchell, passed. East for Britain was Pat Davies, who could probably judge that the British women needed a game swing to win. Only one lead could defeat the contract - a spade.

After 30 seconds which felt like 30 minutes Carol Sanders led a spade. The contract was inevitably one down and the US had won 109.5-99. Another lead and the score would have been Britain 105, and the US 104.5.

Withdrawal of troops from Chad completed

Paris (Reuters) - France and Libya said at the weekend that they had completed an agreed withdrawal of their forces from Chad. Mr Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said his Government was counting on the Chadians themselves to restore peace.

The pullout ended more than a year of tense confrontation in Chad between more than 3,000 French troops supporting President Hissène Habré and an estimated 5,000 Libyans backing the rebel leader, Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

The two sides clashed only once, when a French Jaguar strike aircraft was shot down by ground fire and its pilot was killed.

Chinese leader pays first visit to Spain

Madrid - The first official visit by a Chinese head of state to Spain was scheduled to begin today with the arrival of Mr Li Xianmin, president of the Chinese People's Republic, from Majorca, where he has spent the past two days on a private visit (Harry Debelius writes).

He is accompanied by Mr Wu Xueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister.

Spanish officials, according to diplomatic sources here, are particularly anxious to hear the Foreign Minister's explanation of the agreement regarding Hongkong, because of the light it might shed on the Gibraltar issue.

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3. JOHNNY URQUHART, Head Cooper, practises his patient craft in the low, whitewashed cooperage at the Glenmorangie Distillery. Here, under the watchful eye of 'Tiger', the hogsheads are checked, tightened, made sound. Bungholes are reamed to a perfect fit. Johnny well knows that, during the ten years needed to bring the spirit to the peak of its excellence, much will inevitably be lost 'to the angels'.

But why, he reasons, should they receive more than their due share?

Handcrafted by the Sixteen Men of Tain.

When villains start working 9 to 5, so will we.

Like most other white collar workers, police officers work at least eight hours a day, five days a week.



HARROW: An old lady hasn't been seen for a few days and the milk is piling up on her doorstep. A Woman Police Constable breaks in and finds her dead on the floor. Foul play? The Inspector and Police Surgeon are called in.

There the similarity ends. In a place like London, accidents, football matches, demonstrations, crime, tourists, and the like keep us busy twenty four hours a day, seven days a week.

And since quite a lot of our work involves dealing with London's anti-social elements, anti-social hours are what we tend to work.

You could find yourself up well before the lark on Early Turn, 6am to 2pm.



BERMONDSEY: The Community Liaison Officer visits a local youth club to talk about the dangers of drugs and glue-sniffing. The kids complain about being 'picked on', so the message doesn't get through this time.

Or you could be putting in a hard day's night while most law-abiding folk are comfortably parked in front of the television.

Look on the bright side, though.

While everyone else is slaving away at work, you can spend an afternoon in the garden or at the squash club.

So much for routine.

There's not much chance of anyone settling into a comfortable routine in the Metropolitan Police.



COVENT GARDEN: A man is seen trying to feed an American Express card into an all-night cash dispenser. It turns out he is high on LSD and the card is high on our stolen list. That won't do nicely at all, sir.

It's one of the few occupations where you can turn up for work and not have an inkling of what the day holds in store for you. You could be called to the scene of a fatal accident, or an armed robbery.

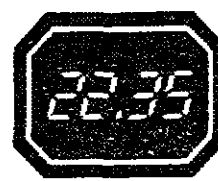
Or you could spend the afternoon in a community centre helping to sort out old people's problems.



ISLINGTON: A man tries to pass a stolen cheque in an off licence. The manager calls us. The man runs off. A woman police officer stops him and finds he's carrying several stolen credit cards.

Every day, you'll find yourself in situations that demand something different from you.

By turns, you'll be a tourist guide, marriage guidance counsellor, diplomat, child psychologist, criminologist, social worker, self defence expert, first aid specialist, lawyer and speaking clock.



CROYDON: The Area Car stops a red Jaguar XJ12 that's being driven erratically. A computer check on the car reveals it's stolen. A computer check on the driver reveals he's wanted in connection with a number of burglaries.

Every one of these jobs requires different individual qualities.

You'll need all of them to get you into the Metropolitan Police Force.

How do you measure up?

First of all, you must be at least 168cms tall if you're a woman and at least 172cms if you're a man.



FULHAM: A bomb reported in a shop doorway. Chief Inspector and C13, Anti-Terrorist Branch called out to assess the situation. The Explosives Officer confirms our worst suspicions were unfounded. Better safe than sorry.

Ideally, the academic qualifications we're looking for are around five good 'O' levels.

Nevertheless, people who've got a string of 'A' levels won't get in if they don't possess all the right personal qualities.

You'll need a lot of common sense, a genuine concern for people, a strong sense of fair play, an agile mind in a fit body and a well developed sense of humour.

And as these aren't the sort of things we can discern from an application form, you'll have to go through our two-day selection process.

A copper earns every penny.

The pay is very good. Considering some of the things we'll ask you to do for it, it has to be.



CLAPHAM: An officer in a Panda Car spots a suspiciously parked van. He investigates and finds three men doing a clothes shop. He gives chase and with assistance nabs two of them. A good night's work.

At 18½ (our minimum age), the least you'll start on is £8,520, including London allowances.

If you're a bit more mature, you'll be better equipped to help us. So over 22's start on more.

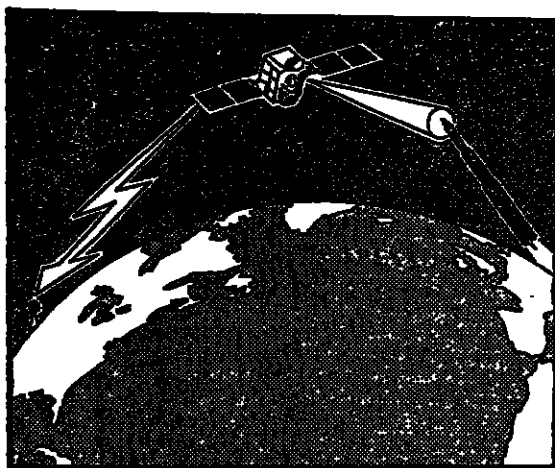
As you gain experience and make progress in the Force, your salary will keep pace. Although you can be sure the hours won't get any easier.

For further information, phone (01) 725 4575. Write to the Appointments Officer, Careers Information Centre, Dept. MD602, New Scotland Yard, London SW1H 0BG.

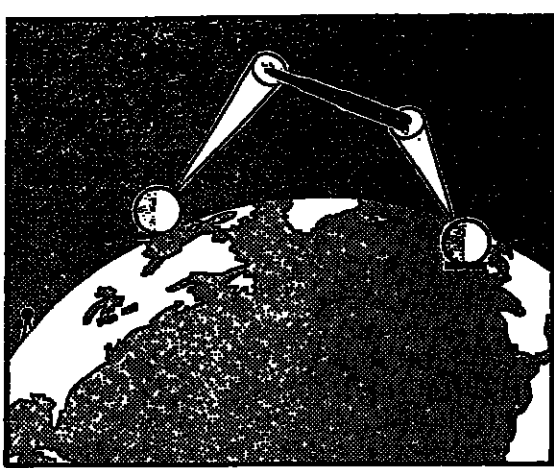


SPECTRUM

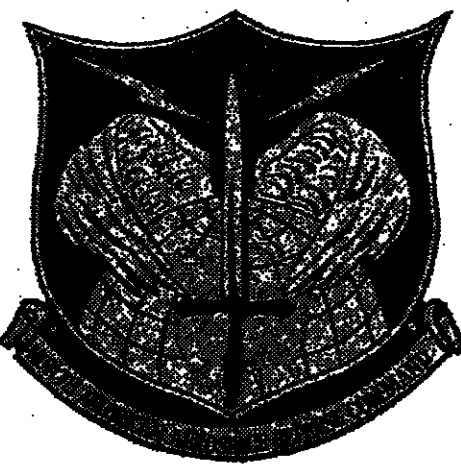
As Ronald Reagan returns to the White House, Thomas Karas, in the first of two reports, explains how improved space communications are helping American nuclear strategists to plan for a protracted war



1 US early warning satellites over the East detect the launch of Soviet missiles and signal the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) in Colorado which is immediately put on "war alert" action stations



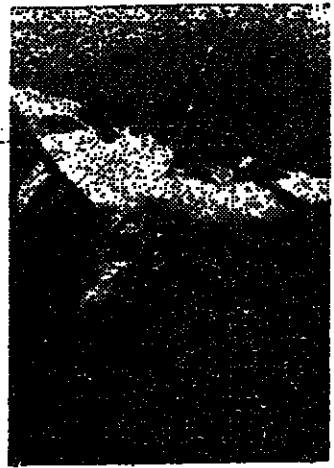
2 A curtain of radar scanners around the US stretching from Alaska to Fylingdales in North Yorkshire track their path and confirm that the rockets are heading for the United States. They also monitor war-heads fired from Russian subs in the West



3 Computers at NORAD work out how many missiles are in flight and pinpoint their targets. The three other US command posts are informed of the attack and assess the threat



4 Underneath the Pentagon, the National Military Command Centre chiefs hold an "on screen" conference with the other centres and warn the White House that it is the real thing...



5 Counterstrike B-52 and FB-111 bombers are ordered to take off from the Strategic Air Command HQ at Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha



6 The President and his advisers board a 747 at St Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, to conduct the war scenario from the air

Countdown to nuclear war... and beyond

When Lewis Carroll's Alice stepped through the looking glass, she entered a world with a logic - or illogic - all its own. Right now, as you read this, an aeroplane called "Looking Glass" circles over the central United States. Looking Glass is the code name for the US Air Force Strategic Air Command's airborne command post. There is a fleet of such planes, but one is always in the air; it doesn't land until another takes off.

Their mission is to pass on orders to American missiles and bombers to deliver their nuclear weapons on the Soviet Union. Looking Glass is just one link in the nuclear command-and-control chain.

Imagine that tomorrow, without notice, the Soviet Union decides to destroy the United States as a military power. The US early warning satellites over the Eastern Hemisphere detect the launch of Soviet missiles and their information is transmitted by satellite to the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD) inside Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado. At the same time the Western Hemisphere warning satellites spot submarine-launched missiles.

Moments later, the radar curtains around the United States and extending from Clear in Alaska to Fylingdales in North Yorkshire confirm that missiles are on the way.

The Command Centre at NORAD has already sprung into action. One of its Honeywell 6000 series computers is at work calculating how many missiles are headed where. Another manages the flow of

information in and out of the mountain, sending the NORAD calculations to three other places: to the Strategic Air Command headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha; to the National Military Command Centre underneath the Pentagon; and the Alternative National Military Command Centre near Fort Ritchie, Maryland.

The duty officers at NORAD and the other three command posts call a "Missile Display Conference" to discuss the information coming in. Within a couple of minutes they decide that this could be the real thing and call their superiors, moving to the stage known as the "Threat Assessment Conference".

At this stage, the Strategic Air Command has ordered its alert bombers to get ready to take off, before submarine-launched missiles, a few minutes away, can reach them. The airborne command posts of the Commander in Chief, Atlantic, Europe and Pacific take off. Within five minutes, the B-52 and FB-111 bombers are airborne.

Meanwhile, the four ground command posts have notified the White House Communications Centre of their assessments. The President joins in a "Missile Attack Conference" to decide what to do next. Persuaded that an attack is under way, the President boards his helicopter for Andrews Air Force Base, just outside Washington. He, the Secretary of Defence, and the Joint Chiefs there climb aboard a waiting Boeing 747, known formally as the National Emergency Airborne Command Post (NEACP),

known informally as "Kneecap".

The reason for all these airborne command posts is the working assumption that all the ground command posts - the Pentagon, the bunker at Fort Ritchie, the Strategic Air Command underground posts at Offutt and Cheyenne Mountain - will be demolished about 30 minutes into the war.

Even before his plane is in the air, the President has to make a hard decision: does he order the Strategic Air Command to launch its Minuteman Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles or does he wait to find out where and when the Soviet nuclear weapons will explode?

Suppose the President decides to launch. The military, always with him, pulls out the "go-codes" - the secret messages that will verify to the military commanders that this is really the President and that he is really authorizing release of the Emergency Action Message.

From Kneecap, possibly via satellite, the message goes out. Now Looking Glass goes into action: under missile fields in Missouri, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Arkansas, missile launch control centres receive their orders. They're all equipped with satellite terminals in case their other communications links are cut.

Overhead cruise other SAC (Strategic Air Command) aircraft, parts of the Airborne Launch Control System. If the underground launch control centres are destroyed, these aircraft can take over the launching of the missiles below.

If communications to any of the bases have broken down, Kneecap may order the launch of certain Minuteman missiles which contain the tape recorders and radios of the Emergency Rocket Communications System (ERCS). The commanders can record the Emergency Action Message on the ERCS and the rocket-borne radios will play the message back from hundreds of miles up.

While SAC is launching the missiles and passing final target orders to the bombers, the Navy orders its submarines to prepare to launch their nuclear missiles. The Navy has ground-based low-frequency and very-low-frequency radio broadcast stations, but these too have to be considered expendable.

Always in the air over the Atlantic is a TACAMO (Take Charge and Move Out) plane which trails a long wire antenna to broadcast the Emergency Action Message via very-low-frequency radio to the submerged ballistic missile submarines. Many of the subs will be instructed to stand by for later launch orders. Others will launch missiles immediately, so as to "soften up" Soviet air defences for the approaching B-52s, FB-111s, and air-launched cruise missiles.

It would seem to be all over at this point. Nuclear war. National destruction. As the military might put it, "Deterrence has failed". Bombers and subs may seek their revenge, their "retaliatory strikes", but they'll have little to come home to.

But such is not current military thinking. According to General Richard Ellis, USAF

(Director, Joint Strategic Connectivity Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Commander in Chief, Strategic Air Command, Director, Strategic Target Planning, Joint Chiefs of Staff): "We have come a long way since the early days of nuclear planning when we were concerned only with the initial attack."

"Today, our nuclear strategy has changed under national directive to the point where we are required to have a flexible plan, to have options available to the President, to have an enduring capability that can last for an indefinite period, and to be able to exercise control over a reconstituted force after perhaps several exchanges."

As a first step toward building a control network, the Air Force has put together the Air Force Satellite Communications Network (AFSATCOM). It has no satellites devoted solely to its purposes - its transponders (relay radios) ride on other satellites. One type of satellite with AFSATCOM equipment is the FLTSATCOM.

But how plausible is the idea of a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war? In a report to Congress, Harold Brown, Secretary of Defence under President Carter, emphasized that the new preparations for "nuclear war fighting" that he was promoting did not mean he thought we could "win" a nuclear war, but only that he wanted to persuade the Soviets that they could not win one.

It's not clear that all the uniformed military men are quite so pessimistic. For example, Lieutenant General James W. Stansberry, head of the Air Force Electronic Systems Division, was recently quoted as saying: "The idea that there is no way to win a nuclear war exchange sort of invalidated the need for anything survivable. There is a shift now in nuclear weapons planning, and a proper element in nuclear deterrence is that we be able to keep on fighting."

By the logic of the Looking Glass world, the best way to avoid nuclear war is to be convincingly ready to fight it. A Lee Lorenz cartoon in *The New Yorker* has one general say to another, "As I see it, our commitment to the peace process is only credible if our commitment to the war process is credible."

That expresses the logic of deterrence exactly. It is not enough that the Soviet Union should be threatened with unprecedented damage to its

society and economy in a nuclear war. Soviet military planners, the logic goes, are most likely to be deterred from risking war if they believe that after the first round, they will have fewer nuclear weapons left in reserve than the US does.

They should be made to believe that no matter what else happens to our society, the US will be able to continue lobbing nuclear weapons back and forth as long as they can; that no matter how much damage they can inflict on the United States, they will suffer even more damage themselves.

Building satellite communications systems that can survive a nuclear war is a demanding task. The satellites themselves might come under Soviet attack. Nuclear explosions emit intense bursts of energy across the electromagnetic spectrum - the electromagnetic pulse effect. This can damage all kinds of electronic equipment, in space or on the ground, and could play havoc with satellite com-

munications systems. And, of course, the ground segments - terminals, switching stations, land lines - of military satellite systems will be subject to the destructive blast and heat effects of nuclear weapons.

So Pentagon planners, particularly those in the Air Force Space and Electronic Systems divisions, are busily trying to cope with the threats. The FLTSATCOM satellites, for example, are "nuclear hardened" against the electromagnetic pulse effect, as are the AFSATCOM terminals.

The next generation of Defence Satellite Communications Systems satellites now being deployed is also EMP-resistant. General Electric has designed the satellite to resist the effects of nuclear weapons and Soviet radio jamming attempts.

The Lincoln Experimental Satellites LES-8 and LES-9, can relay radio signals not only from one point on the ground to another, but from one point on

the ground to one satellite to another satellite to another point on the ground.

For three years running, the Pentagon went to Congress with a proposal for the Strategic Satellite System (STRATSAT), whose sole purpose was to maintain communications during nuclear war. After the third year of rejection, the communications planners dropped STRATSAT, went back to their drawing boards, and came up with Milstar (Military Strategic Tactical and Relay).

The idea is to combine more communications services in one type of satellite. Unlike STRATSAT, Milstar will probably be in geostationary orbit like STRATSAT. It will be designed to survive a nuclear war and provide "strategic connectivity" to the nuclear forces. Major General Gerald Hendricks, vice commander of the Air Force Space Division, boasted in 1982: "Milstar is designed to be a war-fighting system. The first of its kind."

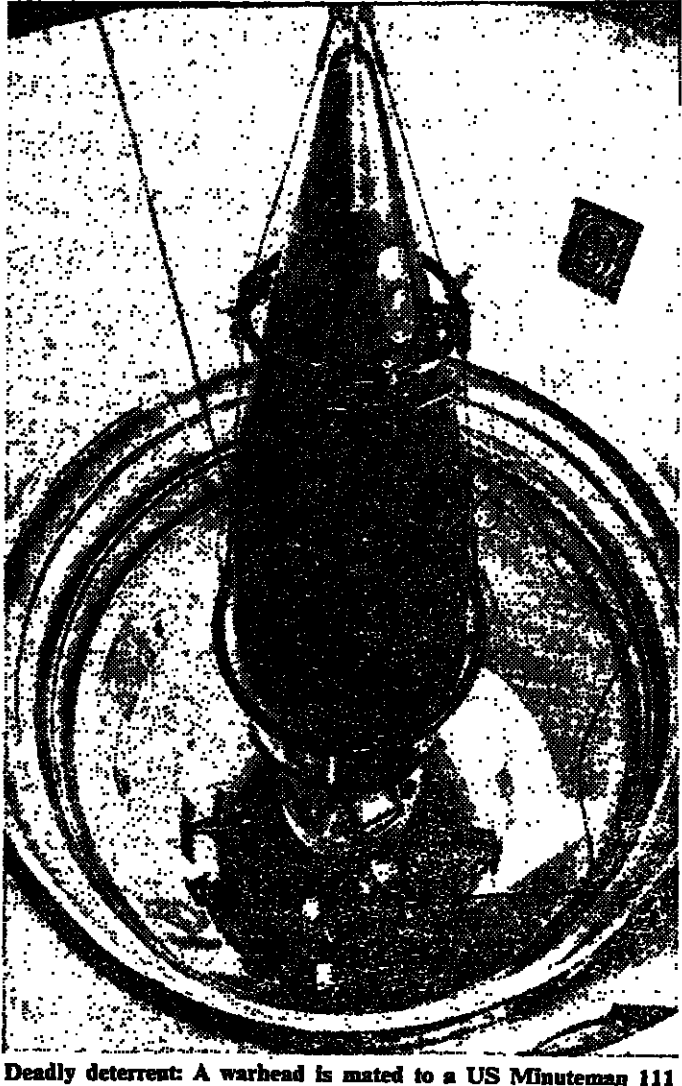
The Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is studying PACSAT - Passive Communications Satellite. In a low orbit would be a 3,000-foot chain of thousands of small spherical reflectors, less than an inch across. Although Soviet radars or telescopes wouldn't be able to spot them, US transmitters could bounce radio messages off them, sending out Emergency Action Messages to the nuclear forces.

Ideas like PACSAT are the responsibility of the Strategic Technology Office at DARPA. Colonel Charles Heimach, USAF, Assistant Director for Advanced Concepts in that office in 1981, said: "For many years people felt that the execution of the SIOF (Single Integrated Operational Plan) would be that everything was thrown at each side and the world came to an end, and so you really didn't care about the satellites."

"Well, now people are starting to rethink what might happen in a war. The problem is, you can't sign up to one scenario: the worst can happen in many different ways, and you have to prepare to deal with it."

©Thomas Karas
The New High Ground. Strategies and weapons of space age war, published today by New English Library, £9.95.

TOMORROW
Out of this world:
The space wars



Deadly deterrent: A warhead is mated to a US Minuteman 111

A plane man's guide to the flying circus

moreover... Miles Kington

An experienced traveller can be defined as someone who knows what the different classes on today's airlines mean. Most of us, to be honest, are therefore not experienced travellers, as airline class divisions are almost as confusing as British class divisions.

So here, as a service to readers, is a brief catalogue of the classes you are most likely to meet in international air travel.

Travel Class (also known as Tourist Class, Ordinary Class and Punter Class): This is the ordinary basic class of travel, which you are entitled to if you have paid the full fare. If you have paid less than the full fare, you go into a superior class. Going travel class entitles you to leg-room (i.e. room for one leg), a view of the central aisle and a personal light over head, so positioned that it shines on your scalp and casts your book into shadow.

It is advisable to go to the lavatory before boarding, because as soon as the Fasten Seat Belt sign is switched off, the cabin crew wheel forward a trolley to block your access to the toilets for the rest of the flight.

Club Class (sometimes called Business Class, Executive Class, etc): Exactly the same as Travel Class except that there is a curtain between the two. This is drawn after take-off to make the people in Travel Class feel they're missing something. What they are missing is only a free drink, and a tape recording of laughter, singing, cries of joy etc, which is switched on to

make Travel Class feel they're really missing something.

Upper Middle Class: This is a small section towards the front of the plane, reserved entirely for very famous people who do not wish to be recognized. Once word gets around the plane about the VIPs on board, everyone for the other classes goes to have a look. This class usually also contains a distinguished looking mother with a squalling brat, so that the VIPs can get no sleep. No wonder the famous people always look tired.

Middle Middle Class: This is mostly found on the largest planes and consists of seats right in the middle of rows of five seats, so that the occupant cannot reach his luggage, go to the lavatory, see a window, talk to a stewardess or take his shoes off without being very unpopular indeed. You get a very good view of the movie, though. Even if, as is normally the case, you don't want to.

Brief Case Class: The airline companies have discovered that business travellers do a lot of travelling, so they have begun to install a class equipped with secretaries, tape recorders, tick-tape machines, photographs of their wives in gilt frames, etc. As most businessmen want only to get mildly drunk and flirt with the stewardess, this seems misplaced enterprise.

Cabin Class: This is the most exclusive class, as you get your own cabin, right at the front of

the plane, and the best view of any one. Unfortunately, you also have to fly the plane.

Standing Class: On every plane you will find some smokers trapped in the non-smoking areas. They all drift eventually to an unused area at the back of the plane and stand there smoking with all the nonchalant guiltness of people glimpsed inside betting shops. They are made even more guilty by stewardesses who cannot get past and people who think they are the queue for the toilets.

Toilet Class: Many people prefer to spend an aeroplane

flight in the privacy of their own bathroom, which is why the toilets on planes are engaged so long and so often.

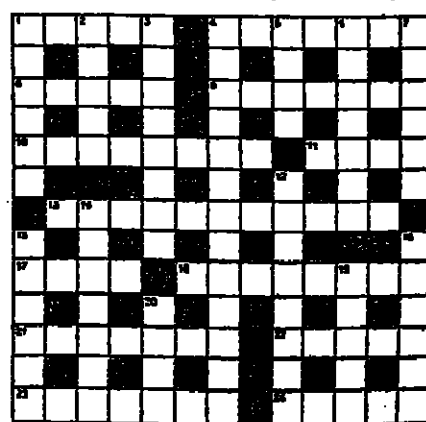
Master Class: Here you have to share with Yehudi Menuhin. Study Class: Air travellers are divided into two main groups. Those who, when the plane comes to a standstill, stay in their seats and go to sleep - and those who jump to their feet and stand motionless, and embarrassed, for 10 minutes. These are known as standbys.

Steward Class: The only class which is actually paid to fly. Unfortunately, you also have to act as skivvy, nanny, au pair girl, waitress, cleaning lady, first aid expert, linguist, amateur psychiatrist and barmaid.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 493)

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14 Speech interrupter (7)
15 Package (6)
16 Occult (6)
19 More pleasant (5)
20 Dorned recess (4)



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MONDAY PAGE

Diana Geddes looks at France in the first part of a series on the equality of the sexes in Europe

Women with savoir faire

EUROPEAN WOMEN



Part 1

A beautiful woman walking along a narrow Parisian pavement when she comes face to face with an Englishman. "Good day", he says, and she steps off into the gutter to allow the woman to pass. A little later, a Frenchman greets her with extravagant phrases, praising her dress, admiring her eyes, while brushing her aside into the muddy gutter so that he can continue dry foot along the pavement.

The story may be a little exaggerated and a little outmoded but many French women who have reached the top in what used to be considered an exclusively male domain complain that they still feel they are flattered and charmed, but treated with a certain condescension by men. They are not quite taken seriously.

Abortion is now virtually free. New, much tougher legislation on equality at work has been brought in to allow unions to take cases to court on behalf of members, and to shift the burden of proof from employee to employer. The only jobs where the applicant's sex may now be specified are those in which a particular sex is essential for the job, such as modelling and acting.

Training opportunities for girls, although still much scarcer than those for boys, have been greatly increased. Committees have been set up to weed out "sexist clichés" from school books.

The Ministry of Women's Rights has been upgraded and given a budget of its own which, although still small, amounts to only a little over £2m this year, at least gives it real power for the first time. The ministry is in the hands of a tough, feminist militant, Mme Yvette Roudy, aged 55, who is better known for her aggressive energy and direct manner than for her charm and diplomacy.

But times are changing, and the past 20 years have seen extraordinary progress for the emancipation of women in France. It is sometimes difficult to remember that French women did not get the vote until the end of the Second World War, that modern forms of contraception were not legalized until 1967, and that abortion was not legalized until 1975.

During the past decade in particular, one male bastion after another has fallen. A woman was finally elected a member of the Académie Française, France's most exclusive "club", in 1980, and there are now female airline pilots, rugby referees, casino croupiers, ambassadors, *profes* - the highest government representatives in the *departements* - bank presidents, company managing directors, army generals, Cabinet ministers, police chiefs, and even a lord chief justice.

Their numbers, however, are still small. As in Britain, women now constitute nearly half the total

workforce but are still predominantly in low-paid unskilled jobs. A law requiring equal pay for equal work has been in existence since 1972 but a woman's average pay remains about a quarter lower than a man's.

The armed forces, which began their so-called "feminization" 13 years ago, have now opened their doors to women in virtually all units, except the combat divisions. The elite army officer training school at St Cyr has been accepting women for five years; the air force has trained women as pilots since 1972, though not yet as fighter pilots; and the navy has been taking women on to its battleships on an experimental basis since last year.

The Government has even just appointed its first female junior defence minister and has announced that women are soon to be admitted to the army's infantry and tank divisions.

Progress in politics has been slower. There even seems to have been some regression compared with the situation immediately after the war when 42 women MPs were returned. But that was exceptional; throughout the Fifth Republic until 1978, fewer than 10 women were elected.

There are now 28 women out of a total of 491 *deputés*, and 10 women out of 307 senators. In local government, the situation is not much better - women represent 14 per cent of municipal councillors and 3 per cent of mayors.

The Socialists recently tried to introduce a Bill stipulating that a minimum of 30 per cent of candidates on party lists for local elections had to be women, but the Bill was deemed to be unconstitutional and had to be dropped. It was probably just as well, as the parties were having great difficulty finding enough women who wanted to stand.

Women are nevertheless managing to break through at the top. Although the new Government contains the same number of women ministers - six out of a total of 42 - as the previous Mauroy Government, and the Barre Government of 1978, a record number of three, out of 16, have been given full Cabinet posts,



Yvette Roudy: Minister with plans to 'feminize' the language

including two with responsibility for the key, traditionally "male" ministries of industry, trade and social affairs.

Lower down, attitudes are changing, but more slowly. Often it is the women themselves, particularly those who stay at home, who represent society's most conservative element.

A poll five years ago showed 59 per cent of housewives who had never gone out to work were opposed to the idea of a woman as president, compared with only 38 per cent of women who had, or used to have, jobs. The latest polls suggest that only 18 per cent of both men and women would now be opposed to a woman president.

Giscard d'Estaing was the first to create a ministry specifically for women's affairs. He was also the first to appoint a woman to a senior ministerial post, if one discounts the woman appointed for one year as health minister after the war.

Giscard came to power when times were already changing. More and more girls were staying on at school to take their *baccalauréat* before going on to university. Women now constitute 50 per cent of the university population.

The *événements* of 1968 had had a dramatic liberalizing effect on French mores and attitudes. The feminist movement was young, strong and vocal. Giscard, himself genuinely sympathetic to the liberationists' cause, played on the prevalent mood.

During the seven years of his presidency 10 major Bills concerning women's rights were pushed through, compared with three in the 11 years of de Gaulle's rule, legalizing abortion, introducing equity at work, allowing divorce by mutual consent, changing the tax laws and so on.

Much of it, however, was ineffective. Abortion, although legal, had to be paid for in full, for example, and a woman who believed she had been discriminated against at work had to prove her own case before the courts. It was left to the Socialists, long associated with women's rights, to consolidate what Giscard had begun.

Mme Roudy has achieved some important results, but even some feminists now feel she is going too far in her efforts to improve the image of women. She received a bad press for her proposed "anti-sexist" Bill, based on the existing anti-racist legislation, which would make it an offence to publish an image of a woman which was degrading, demeaning or liable to provoke discrimination against women.

Mme Roudy's proposals to "feminize" the French language by introducing feminine versions of now exclusively masculine words have been greeted with no greater enthusiasm.

When asked if having a Ministry of Women's Rights was not somewhat sexist, Mme Roudy retorted: "Of course not! There are 41 other ministries looking after men's rights."

The feminist movement is virtually non-existent as a political force in

France. Always deeply divided and never as militant as their American or British counterparts, the French feminists seem to have been emasculated (if that is not too contradictory) by having a party in power that is rooting for their own cause.

But the country which produced one of the world's greatest feminists, Simone de Beauvoir, whose seminal book *The Second Sex*, was published 35 years ago, has never really been interested in women's liberation. A recent poll showed that most French women consider motherhood the most important thing for a woman's happiness, followed by life as a couple, (married or unmarried). Having a job came a poor third. *This is change...*

On Wednesday
How Italian women have rebelled

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PENNY PERRICK

Scenes from the TV hospitality room

On television, the role play is the thing. Which is why at 8.15 last Thursday morning I was all dressed up as fulfilled career woman, in unaccustomed lipstick and a silk blouse.

Jill Posener, the photographer who invented those witty graffiti postcards such as "To Volvo a son. Better luck next time", was wearing the acceptable face of feminism: a glowing schoolgirl complexion and dazzling white socks and sneakers.

Both of us were hoping to compare favourably with Mrs Yvonne Stait, the general secretary of the Campaign for the Feminine Woman, with whom we were due to appear on the BBC programme, *Taking Sides*, which goes out simultaneously on television and radio.

Somehow or other I had got it into my head that Mrs Stait was a Dolly Parton look-alike, all girlish ruffles and startling measurements. This was because I had confused her with Bettine LeBeau, the head of a rival organization called the Feminine Touch, who had not been asked to appear on the programme, perhaps because she was fully occupied in making her husband's toast.

It was Mrs LeBeau who once advocated cutting toast into heart shapes before serving, an enterprise which would not leave anyone much time to do anything else of a morning.

Although Mrs Stait's promotional literature is "in praise of femininity and the feminine woman" and states that "the female role is essentially submissive", Mrs Stait is the most unsubmitive woman you could possibly imagine. Her iron-grey hair is cut severely and short and instead of the frothy dress and ridiculous stilettoes that I had mentally assigned to her, her chosen outfit was a brisk wool suit and comfy brogues. I suspect that Mrs Stait serves her husband toast, which is cut into no-nonsense squares, with the crusts left on.

The programme, on women and work, which resulted from these strange encounters was merely the tip of the iceberg. The real dramas took place afterwards in the hospitality room. It was there that a woman company director swore that never again would she use a particular recruitment agency since its chief executive, another participant on *Taking Sides*, had publicly admitted that a woman's place was not in the boardroom.

"How can I trust someone to find staff for me?", she raged, "if he's already weeded out perfectly suitable candidates because of his own prejudices?"

She was calmed down by the Avon Gentleman, an employee of the well-known cosmetic company, who worked with women, or, as he put it, "ladies" at every level. One of his jobs is to train the people who go into customers' homes and demonstrate the new range of blushers. "What is the first thing you teach them?" I asked him. "How to knock on doors properly."

I had visions of regiments of Avon ladies, before training, forgetting to take their finger off the door-chime long after it had sung out "Ding-dong", shouting "Coo-ee" through the letterbox, or even giving the door an uncouth thump. I wonder if the Avon Gentleman would consider extending his courses to include teenage children. Post Office delivery men and all those people who ring the doorbell when you're in the bath.

Having written three books on women and work, it does seem odd to me that so much passion is generated by the subject. People must have realized by now that working women are a fact of life like UHT milk and computers.

Yet one man on *Taking Sides* brought out the old saw about the "immorality" of women working, which made me splutter indignantly. After the programme, the man who had so enraged me said: "I'm sorry I upset you; I just wanted to stir things up."

That is not the sort of thing that happens when I am sitting safely behind my typewriter. I don't have to put on lipstick for it, either.

Pity the French feminists determined to rewrite the dictionary in the interests of equality, for they live in a country whose language has little neutral ground and every concept from le plaisir to la tristesse has been designated a gender. Yvette Roudy, the minister for women's rights, has appointed a commission to feminize professions which have, until now, always been in the masculine gender - but it is hard work and leads to anomalies. La juge looks a bit peculiar, for example. And the feminization of some words leads to confusion since it completely alters the meaning. For instance, a head of state (chef d'état) can't easily change gender because a *chaine* d'état is a girl guide leader. I can hear mutterings that that is exactly what a female head of state seems like but I choose to ignore them.



Simone Veil, aged 57, was leader of the main opposition list during this year's European election, and is former president of the European Parliament. She was interned as a Jew in a concentration camp where her mother died in her arms. Her father and brother were also killed. She went on to become one of France's first women judges, then the first female Cabinet member under the Fifth Republic as Minister of Health (1974-79).

I found it difficult at first as a woman to embark on a successful career, but once I was accepted as a judge there were definite advantages. Women were a rarity. I was chosen as a minister, for example, simply because I was a woman.

But there are definite disadvantages. People query your authority much more when you're a woman - that's perhaps why some women get a bit touchy and even aggressive. Men treat you with courtesy, but with a certain paternalism. Women speak more directly than men with fewer impressive empty phrases. They're less elegant perhaps, but more sincere and less pompous.



Francine Gomez, an attractive blonde aged 31, has been managing director of the highly successful Waterman pen company, owned by her family, since 1972. She formed and led a new centre party in the last European elections - but her first foray into politics was a flop. She is twice divorced and has two daughters.

I love to look good and wear beautiful clothes, but I think I would be more credible if I were less attractive. I would be taken more seriously if I were big and strong and looked more like a man. A career in business is more difficult to begin with, being a woman, but once you prove you can produce the results, you are given an importance you would never get if you were a man. All doors are

open to you because there are so few of you at the top: all companies want a token woman on their board, their committee. Men take themselves much more seriously and don't criticize themselves nearly as much. Women seem less able to divide their lives into separate compartments: they take their personal problems into the office.

Feminine, but the minister's no feminist

Edith Cresson, aged 50, is Minister for Trade and Industry, former Minister of Agriculture, and long-standing friend of President Mitterrand. She is married with two children.

I play on my femininity and looks, but I don't think that is very important. I feel I am a minister first, not a woman. I think that, as a woman, I probably had to work harder than a man to prove myself. Still, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages - people are much nicer to you.

Sometimes I feel men are being condescending, but that amuses rather than irritates me. I am not a feminist in the normal sense but, you know, men are only irreplaceable in one area - one's private life.

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THE TIMES
DIARY

Defective
case

Count Nikolai Tolstoy, president of the Soviet Prisoners of War Committee, commended Lord Bethell yesterday for bringing the defecting Russian soldiers - who returned to their homeland yesterday - to Britain in the first place. Count Tolstoy said the soldiers were "the last people who should have been brought over" and Lord Bethell may now have ruined the committee's chances of getting more defecting Russians out of the Soviet Union. "We know all about these two soldiers. Our representative visited them in Pakistan long before Lord Bethell. Unfortunately they were hopeless drug addicts on opium. We now fear the experience of these men will harm our efforts to bring out about 20 other soldiers at a time when we were gaining the confidence of western governments to accept them. Lord Bethell never sought our help or advice," Lord Bethell replied that the alternative to bringing the soldiers over was to "let them rot and die... they implored me to help them and I did," he said.

Home truths

The two Russian soldiers were due to leave London today for a new home in Manchester. The move, arranged by Lady Phillimore - a White Russian who had recently hosted the soldiers for weekends at her home in Henley in Oxfordshire - would have meant living with people their own age. The elderly Ukrainian couple with whom they had been staying in Acton, west London, told my reporter Frances Welch that the two young men were desperately homesick. The soldiers, who were paying their rent out of Social Security, had become bored, listless, and sat around all day watching television, drinking and listening to Russian records. In the past few weeks the soldiers' only lifeline was the chance of emigrating to Canada, but I understand this was refused because of their drug-taking record. "The news that they could not come was a terrible blow," said the couple. Their English was limited to a few words, and although Lady Phillimore arranged for them to attend English lessons, the couple denied they ever attended. "Their hearts were not in it - the pull home was too strong".

Cross bones

Chay Blyth's collarbone was broken not during but after the rescue off Cape Horn. Blyth was being hauled aboard the Kirishima, a Chilean fishing vessel, when a wave caught him and banged him against the side, dislocating his shoulder. "The ship's doctor, who wasn't really a doctor, tried to put it back again, and in his enthusiasm broke my collarbone", a disgruntled Mr B told me yesterday from his hospital bed in Chile.

Docked pay

NUM organizers in Yorkshire now know how it feels to be on the wrong end of industrial action over differentials. Last week Barnsley area pickets, usually paid £15 a car load, demanded parity with comrades in other parts of the coalfield who, they claimed, were getting £21 a day. This piece of picketline trivia is being treated seriously by solicitors representing the Yorkshire miners. They will argue in the High Court today that it proves their allegation that Yorkshire NUM is using official union funds to finance unlawful picketing.



"Each car comes with an instruction manual and Halsbury's Laws of England"

Krazy

One of the Israelis awaiting trial in Brixton prison, accused of kidnapping former Nigerian minister Umaru Dikko in July, faces a bizarre new charge. Felix Abitbol has been charged with assaulting a prison officer who was allegedly wearing a Ku Klux Klan-style mask. A Home Office spokesman admits that some officers on duty the Thursday before last made a "Halloween mask" from a white plastic bag and took turns at trying it on in front of remand prisoners. The spokesman says a prisoner - whom he did not name - attacked the officer under the mistaken impression that he was showing sympathy for the Klan; the prisoner now accepts he was wrong. My sources are not convinced. They claim the officer was also carrying a white staff, another Klan symbol, and point out that Halloween was on Wednesday, not Thursday. Anthony Pearson, the prison governor, has held an inquiry and four officers have now been charged with discipline offences.

PHS

'Whoever believes Solidarity can be liquidated believes in miracles': one of Jaruzelski's most influential opponents gives an exclusive interview to Timothy Garton Ash

Poland: the fight goes on



Michnik: "Dialogue, yes - but it must be genuine"

Adam Michnik is a Polish Orwell. Like Orwell, he has turned political writing into an art. Like Orwell, he has devoted much of his life as well as his work to the pursuit of moral absolutes in politics. One of the most charismatic figures in Poland's democratic opposition, he was among the KOR (Workers' Defence Committee) activists released without trial following the July amnesty. Now he is back in his Warsaw flat, surrounded by piles of books, published officially and otherwise.

In the first major interview which he has given since his release, he criticized the Jaruzelski regime and said a personal "thank you" for western sanctions - although the threat of renewed hangs over him all the time. After the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko he felt he could no longer keep silent: "I think that to some extent we are all responsible for this murder," he said.

When he and his friends read a pseudonymous article by government spokesman Jerzy Urban which sharply attacked Father Popieluszko a few weeks before his death, "we reacted only with irony and disgust. None of us had sufficient imagination to see in that article a portent of murder. Today I think that if I had then had more imagination, and had publicly accused Urban of incitement to murder, I might have been sentenced for slander. But Father Jerzy might still be alive."

Would he then say that the Jaruzelski government is directly responsible for the death of Popieluszko? "It is responsible at least in the sense that it has educated Security Service functionaries (secret policemen) in the conviction that they can murder with impunity. In the last 10 or 15 years no functionary of the Security Service has been brought to court for violence against a citizen, so long as that citizen was a political opponent." And he went on to enumerate, with a slow passion, the main cases of state violence: from the shooting of workers on the Baltic coast in December 1970 to the last victims of martial law.

The assassination of Popieluszko, he said, "is certainly the deepest shock since December 13, 1981" - when Jaruzelski declared the "state of war". The consequences are impossible to predict - as were the consequences of the reprisals against workers in Radom in 1976, which led to the founding of KOR, and ultimately to August 1980.

Michnik declined to pass judgment on Cardinal Glemp's repeated appeals for calm and order over the last few weeks. But he did offer his own ideas on the best way to preempt unrest: "The path to calm is the organization of a movement to bring the security apparatus under social control. All Poland's historical experience tells us that appeals for calm... may in practice turn out to be a cynical might well ask how a church which cannot agree on the meaning of such fundamentals as the Resurrection could possibly reach agreement on whether to ordain women. The Church of England is nevertheless embarking once more on the search for an answer, just as divided as ever it was, but with the pro-female priests lobby hopeful that some small shift of opinion their way will be enough this time."

The General Synod meets in London this week and is to debate on Thursday a request that legislation be prepared to allow women to be ordained. Half a dozen such resolutions were received almost simultaneously, the result of some discreet organization by the Movement for the Ordination of Women. In effect, the synod is to be asked to act upon the declaration of principle it adopted nine years ago, that there were no fundamental objections known to Anglicanism against the idea of women priests. It said in the same breath that the time was not right, then; opponents will ask it to say that again on Thursday. But the very passage of time weakens that case, and the weakness will be pressed hard in debate.

Those who support the case for women priests are right in thinking time has changed things, but it does not work always to their advantage. In 1975, for instance, it was strongly argued that the Church of England should not act on its own, but only in step with that wider church of which the Roman Catholic and Orthodox communions are held to be a part. The Anglican church, it was said, had the priesthood as common property with the others, and could not make unilateral alterations.

At the time it was an open question how fast the Roman Catholic Church might proceed. It is now apparent, at least under Pope John Paul II, that the time was not proceeding that way at all. Time has proved, therefore, that there is no point in delaying while Rome comes to terms with female ordination. It even appears to be the case that the Vatican now takes account of a priest's views on this issue before deciding whether he is suitable to be

he appeals to unrest - because it is not realistic to suppose that people will be calm in the face of murder."

On emerging from a long incarceration, what does he find has survived of Solidarity? "Everything which is most important." What it has lost is the careerists and opportunists. It is now "a powerful movement... well aware of its long-term goals", but also conscious "that it may be a long road yet."

"Whoever believes today, almost three years after the imposition of martial law, that Solidarity can be liquidated, believes in miracles. Communists should not believe in miracles," Michnik suggested that now might be the time to form "open" as well as underground organizations. (There was much discussion in Warsaw of the possibility of forming a Committee in Defence of Legality - KOP not KOR - like the one which has already announced its existence in Wroclaw.)

He punched home the message that reason and the non-confrontational course have won in Solidarity. They would not pay back the secret police in kind. "We are not fighting for power, but only for the democratic shape of our country. Any kind of terrorism necessarily leads to moral debasement... In the Poland for which Solidarity is fighting there will be no place for such murders."

Looking ahead, "the Polish people, aspiring to independence and democracy, are faced with the prospect either of a succession of complex and arduous compromises, or of rivers of blood, from which we, as a nation, might simply not emerge alive. So long as it is still possible to seek compromise solutions we should do everything to

find them. Everyone knows today that compromise is one thing, capitulation quite another..."

He returned insistently to this theme. There are only two ways to solve all the accumulated, painful conflicts in Poland, he said: "Either by force or by dialogue... I am absolutely convinced that the leaders of Solidarity, whether Lech Walenski or Zbigniew Bujak, are ready for a dialogue... but they want a dialogue - that is, talks between citizens, not between prison governor and prisoners." He would like to think that some broad national agreement, like those of August 1980, was still possible. But the only path to agreement is that of independent organization. The Poles must organize themselves in self-defence against people like the murderers of Father Popieluszko, and those who hired them.

I mentioned the interest displayed by some sectors of the western peace movement in dialogue with opposition activists in Eastern Europe.

"Of course we always need dialogue with people of good will," said Michnik. "But people should understand that wars do not break out because people possess guns. Wars break out because people create political systems directed towards expansion and conquest. The Germans attacked Poland and the whole world in 1939 not because they had tanks but because they had Hitler. And the contemporary moral: 'The struggle for peace only makes sense in today's world as a struggle for the respect of human rights. For me that is the test of all peace movements. If an anti-war movement does not make respect for human rights its first demand, it is not an anti-war movement. It is a pseudo anti-war movement.'"

When I asked him generally about western reactions to the "state of war" in Poland, he made a quite surprising reply: "Never in the last 200 hundred years have western states and western public opinion behaved so loyally and so wisely as they do now." Poland, he explained, has a "betrayal complex". Poles feel they will always be betrayed by the West, as they were "in the period of the partitions, in the Napoleonic era, at the time of our national risings, and at the time of Yalta... Before December 13 no reasonable person in Poland would have expected that as a result of some political catastrophe, the West would come to our aid. At least I can say that of myself - I often spoke in this vein. So what happened surprised me - this broad and splendid movement of solidarity with Poland, of solidarity with Solidarity, of aid for Poland..."

And western sanctions...? Even if sanctions were as economically damaging "as we read in *Trybuna Ludu*", he replied, "the responsibility for these sanctions lies with this (the Polish) government..."

"As for Polish public opinion, the matter is simple: these sanctions were generally regarded as an act of solidarity with the Polish people... and if they were so conceived by western leaders, then they have fulfilled their role. The whole time it seems to me I have to thank the policy of sanctions, among other things, for the fact that we can talk here today, that I'm sitting here in my flat and not in jail. For this defence of my colleagues and myself, I should like to offer my warmest thanks to all our defenders."

Amazingly, while in prison Adam Michnik managed to write no fewer than three books - and to smuggle them out to his publishers. He only ground out to show that there is no place under the sun where someone with a really bad character can't get by", he commented wryly.

What are his personal plans now? "I would like to be useful - useful today, in a situation which I hope requires different kinds of people, including those who are not politicians but men of letters, men of reflection and protest... In any case, prison has not brought me the conviction that we should keep silent when confronted with murders. On the contrary, I emerged with the conviction that only open, plain speaking can save one man's life, and open the prison gates for another - as it did for me." So, characteristically, he ended up talking not about himself, but about his friends and colleagues. The Solidarity activists still in prison.

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The full text of this interview will be published in the December issue of *Encounter*.

Clifford Longley fills in the background as the issue comes before the General Synod

Why the bishops will again blackball women priests

a bishop. For some Anglicans this is an argument for forgetting all about the ordination of women, rather than "going it alone."

On the other hand, with the public having become familiar with women High Court judges, women police commanders, and women prime ministers, the argument deployed nine years ago against women filling male roles now looks extremely dated. But in the same time span, opponents have learnt not to be caught again with arguments which could be swiftly demolished as rationalized misogyny.

The sort of thing now being said by conservative theologians against ordaining women makes a fascinating counterpoint to the discussion of men-women roles and relationships in the secular sphere. What used to be called "women's lib" has begun to run out of steam, and it appears that women themselves reflect on whether all the changes of the last two decades were really as desirable as they seemed in prospect.

The Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard, who is a deep critic of female ordination, has developed the theological argument that sexuality, or something like it, is part and parcel of an individual's relationship to God - something the mystics have been saying for centuries. He is almost a feminist when he states that "we are essentially feminine" in our relationship with God; though feminists would presumably not like his

conclusion: God is essentially masculine in his dealings with humans, for he always takes the initiative "and our duty is to respond". Confusion of gender identity, such as in his view would follow from ordaining women, would therefore undermine religion at its heart.

All that can be said for sure is that society is not yet by any means certain - and women as a whole appear by no means certain - that the two sexes are fundamentally the same when it comes to sexual initiatives. The pattern of the male as initiator goes deep.

Meanwhile the supporters of female ordination stand where they stood before, basing their case on justice for women. Society now recognizes that secular opportunities ought to be equal, and Christianity asserts that "in Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither male nor female". The church should be more, not less, that secular society; and those women convinced of a call to the priesthood should be treated as men are, tested, trained, and ordained if qualified. The denial of that right has brought anguish to a lot of women, even driving some out of the church.

That is their case, and those who are unmoved by the thoughts of the Bishop of London on the nature of God find it irresistible. Indeed, they would counter him with the thought that both men and women are "made in the image of God", which implies a feminine element in God's

nature. There is a kind of theological deadlock here - you choose whichever side suits your prejudices - and each is truly entrenched.

What may in the end prove decisive is that nine years have not weakened the determination of those in the "anti" position, nor has it eroded their numbers. The opinion that counts here is that of devout church-goers of the conservative Evangelical and Anglo-Catholic persuasion, who are by no means less numerous nor less vocal than a decade ago. And they hold over the synod the ultimate threat - a split.

It has never been clear what "anti" of the Evangelical party would do if the Church of England took the "unbiblical" step of ordaining women. A large part of the Anglo-Catholic party would probably take itself elsewhere, to found an independent church, or to join the Roman Catholic or Orthodox churches. That would leave the Church of England in a state of civil war between "anti" Evangelicals, with the remaining "anti" Anglo-Catholics, and the rest without the balance which keeps the Church of England on an even keel.

It is not a pretty prospect; and what many uncommitted synod members will be asking themselves this week is whether the cause of "justice for women" is worth such mayhem.

Approximately one third of the active core of the Church of England - the clergy and the one and a quarter million weekly churchgoers - is actively opposed to ordaining women, and this proportion is fairly accurately reflected in the synod's membership. This happens to be exactly the proportion of the vote necessary to block the legislation, not this Thursday but when the details come back for further debate. So in the end, nothing will happen.

The supporters of women's ordination need to take a very long view, and to regard such occasions as next Thursday's debate as another gentle squeeze from which their daughters or grand-daughters may ultimately benefit. Like other questions, this is not one the Church of England is ready to answer.

because the industry is rich with ingenious publicists. Its origins are mysterious, and clearly transatlantic. The best bet is that it is an abbreviated form of hypodermic, to indicate a hypodermic injection of a narcotic drug. A hype is an obsolete term from the 1950s for a regular user of heroin. An alternative derivation from hyper, as in hypermarket, I find less persuasive. The earliest citation in the OED are from 1926, meaning a short-change artist, or, as a verb, to overcharge. These definitions cast some doubt on the etymology deriving hype from hypodermic.

Whatever the origin, hype came in, in its modern usage in the 1930s in the United States, among students in the advertising industry, and in those great hype-factories of Hollywood and Madison Avenue. I wonder if the origin could be nothing more complicated than hyperbole. Hypodermic or hyperbole, the rest of us should treat hype coldly and with pursed lips.

High on hype

Philip Howard: new words and new meanings

copies of it in advance of publication, in case the news leaks out before publication day. However, if you sign this undertaking that you will not mention the book will appear anywhere in *The Times* before publication, and if you send a cheque for £1,000, we can arrange to send you round an advance copy in a brown-paper parcel by armoured car two days before publication."

The correct answer to this form of hype is unprintable in a family newspaper.

Hype is a nasty, bucksterning, PR activity, to be firmly resisted by all good literary editors; who must also not allow themselves to be prejudiced against a book by the antics of

its publicists. But it is an interesting word. In the publishing world it means a publicity stunt, usually disingenuous if not downright dishonest, intended to stimulate sales. As a transitive verb, to hype means to stimulate sales by brown-paper parcels, bribes, grotesque miniature "prezies" connected with the subject of the book, freebies, and all other such uncleanness. Angela Carter, reviewing filmstars' "autobiographies" in *New Society*: "Most PR hypes are crass, and the Poor Little Rich Girl hype is the crassest of the lot."

The meaning of hype in publishing is pretty well established, though it will continue to acquire new connotations such as brown-paper,

Vernon Bogdanor

Sorry, this won't work either

Northern Ireland's conflicting national aspirations - the British identity of the majority unionists, and the Irish identity of the minority nationalists - cannot be resolved by altering a line on the map or declaring that the aspirations of one community should be realized at the expense of the other. Peace and stability can be achieved only by the two communities agreeing to participate in institutions which allow them to work together without compromising their ultimate aims.

Recognition of this fundamental truth lies at the heart of the proposal, aired with increasing frequency as the Thatcher-Thatcher summit approaches, that Northern Ireland be governed through the "joint authority" of the governments of the United Kingdom and the Irish Republic. It was endorsed by the New Ireland Forum and, in a different form, by the recently published report of a private and independent inquiry, chaired by Lord Kilbrandon. But joint authority is too flimsy a concept to sustain the weight put upon it. When examined, its utility collapses.

Joint authority, according to a Forum sub-committee, "is the equal sharing of responsibility and authority for all aspects of the government of Northern Ireland by the governments of Great Britain and Ireland". (My italics). Clearly any such interpretation would be anathema not only to the unionists but also to the British government, which could not possibly accept an "equal sharing of responsibility and authority" on foreign policy and defence with the Irish Republic, which is committed to neutrality. Further, this interpretation of joint authority violates the spirit if not the letter of the British government's commitment not to permit any change in the constitutional status of Northern Ireland without the consent of the majority of its people.

Under the Kilbrandon proposals, joint authority would apply only to Northern Ireland's domestic affairs - those matters suitable for devolution. The authority itself would be a five-man executive, operating by majority vote and consisting of the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (or his deputy), the Republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs (or his deputy) and three Northern Ireland representatives, directly elected by proportional representation so as to guarantee one representative from the minority community. The authority would be responsible to the Northern Ireland assembly, which would become the legislature of a devolved government in the province.

One's first reaction to this scheme is bound to be that it is ingenious but unworkable, a Heath Robinson contraption designed to reconcile the irreconcilable. The consti-

tutional purist might object that it is hardly possible for the Northern Ireland Secretary and the Irish Foreign Minister to be responsible to the Northern Ireland Assembly when they are in fact responsible to Commons and Dail respectively.

But there are more serious objections. For, under the guise of providing for power sharing, the Kilbrandon scheme could actually deprive the people of Northern Ireland of effective responsibility for their own affairs and make the British government the arbiter of domestic disputes in the province. As the Kilbrandon inquiry recognizes, only two conditions are likely to be formed within the authority. Either British and unionist votes would outweigh the Irish and the nationalist; or the British, acting with the Irish and the nationalist member, would outvote the unionists. The first coalition would do nothing to assuage minority grievances and could well increase pressures for a united Ireland; the second would allow the province to be governed against the wishes of the majority living in it.

It might help to resolve minority grievances, but only at the cost of inviting as guarantor what the unionists would see as an outside protector, the Irish Republic. That would increase unionist fears that the government of the province was being transferred piecemeal to the Republic and that the constitutional requirement of consent was being circumvented.

In either case, the evils of the province would be blamed on the British government, whose vote would be pivotal. So the vast complexities of the Kilbrandon scheme would serve merely to replicate direct rule, a form of government which has produced a political vacuum in Northern Ireland to the benefit of elements opposed to reconciliation between the two communities.

The truth is that joint authority, however ingeniously it is elaborated, is fundamentally a form of colonial or semi-colonial rule. It treats Northern Ireland as a dependency incapable of self-government, but what the province so desperately needs are institutions which enable both communities to participate together in government. One reason the unionists are unwilling to concede this is the fear that the nationalists would abuse it by seeking to pressure the majority into a united Ireland. Joint authority, far from showing that fear to be illusory, would serve to reinforce it.

The realities of the Northern Ireland situation cannot be conjured away by "joint authority". In Northern Ireland, above all, it is dangerous to attempt to square the circle.

The author is a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

Anne Sofer

Why not a bricks and mortar board?

Remember deferred gratification? Much in vogue in the post Sunday papers of the 1960s, the phrase was a comfortable explanation of why, after 20 years of rising prosperity and universal secondary education, class differences were still so marked. The middle classes, far-sighted and optimistic, so the theory went, were prepared to go without to see their children through higher education, in expectation of greater future reward; whereas the working class, myopic and less confident, placed a higher value on ready money and encouraged their children to earn as soon as they legally could. On reflection, deferred gratification, heard afresh, sounds like a character out of *Asterix* - a sharp-eyed, upwardly-mobile Romanized Briton cannily investing his all in Latin tuition for his sons.

But the term sounds a little jaded today. For the young, any gratification has to be deferred and their will not be much of it. In a recent BBC television programme about the Youth Training Scheme in which I took part, the main grievance of the young people involved was not the money (though they certainly were not too happy with that) but the lack of either job prospects or genuine qualifications when they had finished their twelve months.

There is cant and hypocrisy on both sides about YTS. Not all schemes are bad, as Labour alleges - in fact a few are very good indeed - and the idea that British 16 and 17 year-olds, unlike those in far more prosperous countries, have an inalienable right to near-adult wages is silly. But to claim, as the Tories repeatedly do, that the scheme is the most comprehensive and imaginative in Europe is defensive boastfulness of the most embarrassing sort. In far too many cases, young people are being used as substitute labour: unsupervised, untrained, and thrown back on the dole without ceremony at the end of the year. In these circumstances they are right to feel cheated.

But listening closely to what those young people were saying, I find that "gratification" - with its implication that economic calculation is the basis of all motivation - is the wrong word. What they wanted above all was recognition - some sort of formal acknowledgement of their status in society, as adults and as potential earners. The employed have such a status; students, in a different way, do too. YTS trainees, unfortunately, feel they do not. Often, and this is the saddest thing, they pretend to their friends that they have a "proper job" and not a trainee placement at all.

As originally intended YTS was to have been for all 16-year-old school leavers, employed and unemployed, with the training element common to both. This has not happened.

Perhaps, if it had, more progress would have been made towards relating the training to a recognized national qualification. High-powered working parties have been stumbling over one another devising new qualifications for the other half of the age group - that luckier half still in full-time education. The pronouns TVEI, CPVE, AS - fall trippingly off ministers' tongues and reverberate around the educational conferences. No such thought is given to the qualification needs of YTS trainees.

The big class divide in future will not be between those who opt for deferred as opposed to instant gratification: it will be between those whose training and experience "count" as a qualification, and those whose training and experience do not. I owe this insight to an important book published last week, *Post-Education Society*, by Norman Evans. The author, a senior fellow of the Policy Studies Institute, has devised ways in which "experiential learning" - that is, learning derived not through the formal education system, but from experience - can be converted into academic qualification.

We are not good at recognizing what people can do. The education and training system, which should be helping, often does the opposite. The school examination system works through failure, the higher education system through exclusion, and what is left of the traditional apprenticeship system through rigid time-serving practices. The overall effect is to convince the majority that they are stupider, less competent and more ignorant than they are.

Meanwhile, all around us, the new technologies of fibre, chip and satellite are developing both the techniques of individualized learning and the time and the need to learn. With the honourable and now beleaguered exception of the Open University institutions are slow to recognize their significance. It would be ironic if we created a sort of black economy of learning: informal and unrecorded, free of bureaucratic obstacles but not much good as an official reference.

Influence would continue to go to those with the conventional educational background and the correct certificates, while another class of people who, with access to television and cheap home computers, might have picked up a fair amount of useful knowledge and expertise, will find their competence unacknowledged, and no passport to anything.

New passports are needed. *Recognising Adults as Learners* is the subtitle of Norman Evans' book. There are few more urgent priorities.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

EMBEZZLED AID

Arguments about foreign aid always seem to generate more heat than light and today's reception of the Chancellor's likely cut in the aid budget will be no exception. In fact the crisis in Ethiopia provides an object lesson in the false premises and false practices of so much aid policy, which should not be overlooked simply because emotions have been aroused by the spectacle of so much human misery.

Dr Charles Elliott formerly of Christian Aid, would like us to believe that the West is responsible for the Ethiopian famine. How right he is, though for reasons which are diametrically opposite to those which he puts forward. The Elliott argument contends that the Marxist regime in Addis Ababa has been deprived of funds from the West because of its Soviet orientation, and has thus not been able to develop the areas which are now suffering.

The facts tell a different story, though they lead to the same conclusion of Western culpability. Between 1978 and 1982, the Ethiopian regime received one billion dollars of Western aid. What happened to the money, most of which was channelled through multi-lateral agencies which are not explicitly accountable to anybody and which, as we heard last week, tend to squabble among themselves about disbursements and whose main effect is to bolster recipient regimes, many of which are dictatorships, regardless of their internal policies?

One look at the records suggests that Western aid has helped the Ethiopian regime to finance its civil wars, or/and perhaps finance the absurd and extravagantly pretentious maintenance of the OAU whose potentates are gathering in Addis today while the rest of the world is struggling to save Ethiopian citizens from the follies and inequities of their government. Certainly Western aid has enabled the regime in Addis Ababa to pursue policies which, without such help, would have brought it down much more quickly and

saved Ethiopians from so much misery.

We have seen only too vividly that a billion dollars have not been used to pursue agricultural, social or economic policies which could have equipped the rural population far more effectively to cope with the drought. A billion dollars has provided the regime with foreign exchange, perhaps to help pay for Soviet tanks to use on its citizens and certainly to sustain conscription. It has helped the Dergue to suppress policies of private trade in favour of public monopoly; to expropriate assets, particularly American ones; to expel unpopular groups to cause major refugee problems in the Sudan.

The aid policy of the West has played into the hands of rulers such as Colonel Mengistu whose politburo now quite naturally reasserts its role as the organizer and distributor for foreign assistance. If Western aid agencies persist in giving money to rulers on the basis of the poverty of their subjects, that means that policies which persistently cause the impoverishment of local populations will in effect be rewarded though the rewards may only be visible in the amount of weapons bought or in the life style of officials in the capital. In that sense therefore Dr Elliott was right to blame the West for helping to disable Ethiopian peasants from meeting the challenge of drought, because it supported a regime whose active measures of oppression, large scale evictions and prevention of peasant agriculture have all contributed as much to this catastrophe as have the years of drought.

What is more perplexing is that the charitable relief agencies seem to have made so little of this themselves. To listen to Dr Elliott one would not gather that the regime for which he feels so concerned has destroyed 70 per cent of Ethiopian churches (and Cardinal Hume in his BBC interview yesterday was surprisingly silent about this matter too, preferring the interview to be given over entirely to sentiment without any attempt to put this chronic African condition into

some kind of perspective). The Christian charities might argue that they have kept quiet about Ethiopian oppression for fear of being prevented from doing any good. In fact they have themselves become so politicized on the side of so-called "revolutionary development economics" that their demands for increased Western aid now have a hollow ring about them. When War On Want launched its campaign against world poverty, for instance, it started with a statement from its then General Secretary which asserted that poverty was explicitly linked to Western policies of development aid and imperialism. Its current General Secretary, George Callaway, is of the same view, on the far left of the Labour party and hoping for a parliamentary seat in Scotland.

The enormous demands of Ethiopian relief command automatic support across the political spectrum, though it is incongruous that those who call loudest for Britain to go into Ethiopia unilaterally and increase its direct aid are normally those who would decry unilateral intervention in the affairs of other states - however humanitarian the causes - and would certainly favour an emphasis on multilateral rather than bi-lateral aid flows. In a crisis they demand direct action from Britain and receive it but they do not seem to absorb the full implications of that procedure, which would be to accept that multilateral aid is misemployed and incapable of effective action.

It will thus be regrettable if the Chancellor today announces a cut in the proportion of foreign aid which is directly paid from Britain rather than those funds which filter through multilateral agencies. Western aid agencies are culpable for what has occurred in Ethiopia. Their culpability should cause Britain to review its aid policies and to concentrate most of foreign aid on bi-lateral programmes where parliament can scrutinize them more carefully and see that the funds are not being embezzled in the cause of dictatorship or otherwise abused.

THE FLICK AFFAIR

Like Watergate, West Germany's Flick affair is showing both the weaknesses and the strengths of a parliamentary democracy. The nub of the affair is the charge that the mammoth Flick concern bribed leading politicians, albeit indirectly, by contributions to party funds, in order to secure a quarter of a billion pound tax exemption. This charge should eventually be tested in court, with Count Otto Lambsdorff, the former Economics Minister, among those in the dock.

A wider implication concerns the way in which big business contributions to the funds of all the established political parties were "laundered" in order to avoid, or perhaps evade, the taxes otherwise payable on such donations. The fact that these donations were sometimes made personally - cash in plain envelopes - to leading politicians, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl, raises even larger questions about the prevailing mores of West German politics. What did Herr Eberhard von Brauchitsch, the former managing director of the Flick concern, mean when he described these payments in private memoranda as "outfitting the gentlemen in Bonn"? Herr Rainer Barzel, as president of the Bundestag the second ranking man in the Federal Republic, has already been engulfed by the scandal.

The strengths of West German democracy, which the conduct of the Flick affair has revealed, include the vigour of the civil servants, who first uncovered the wrongdoing; the energy of the free press which (as with Watergate) has confounded the government's attempted cover-up; and last but not least the integrity of those parliamentarians who have helped to expose the scandal. The weaknesses have lain so far mainly with the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats who currently form the government of the Federal Republic. To be sure, the record of the Social Democrats, who were actually in power when the Flick tax exemption was granted, is far from spotless. But it was the Christian and Free Democrats who tried to push through an amnesty earlier this year and it was the Greens and upright Social Democrats who defeated it.

Chancellor Kohl himself came through a parliamentary hearing last week relatively unscathed, partly because the Bundestag committee's terms of reference confine it to the specific issue of the Flick tax waiver. His reaction to this, as to every previous crisis in his chancellorship, has been to furl the sails, batten down the hatches and ride out the storm. However, there is a growing

feeling in West Germany, and even in the Chancellor's own party, that this reaction is both morally and politically inadequate.

It is morally inadequate because the Chancellor of the Federal Republic has a duty to reassure its citizens that they, not the captains of West German industry, decide what kind of government they should have. It is politically inadequate because the leader of the Christian Democratic Union must want to keep his party in power and the evidence of local government elections in Baden-Württemberg suggests that it is losing votes because of the Flick affair. In the longer term, the Kohl government has done the right and sensible thing by changing the law on the financing of political parties so devious "laundering" of donations from industry should no longer be necessary. But what is needed in the short term is a much clearer statement of regret and concern about the implications of the scandal. This week's Bundestag debate on the subject will provide a good occasion. Chancellor Kohl can no longer just ride out the storm. If he were to carry on ignoring the gale warnings of the press, the polls and his own party, he might find himself in the predicament of Mr Chay Blyth off Cape Horn.

FIRST THE CARROT, THEN THE STICK

Colonel Gaddafi is quite cynical in his attempt to manipulate the humanitarian feelings of the British public to obtain the release of his agents who face trial for acts of violence in this country. Having equipped himself with six British hostages at the time of the break in relations last April, he released two of them in September as a "gesture", hinting strongly that Britain should reciprocate with a similar "gesture". Since that has not worked, he has now brought serious charges against two of the remaining British prisoners, reminding us that he can "reciprocate" the approaching trial of his agents and, of course, any sentence that may be passed on them should they be found guilty.

Cynical the Colonel certainly is, but also naive. He should know that, while he do indeed very much dislike seeing our fellow-citizens treated in this way, precisely for that reason Britain is never going to yield to such pressure. As Mr Douglas Hurd, then Minister of State in the Foreign and Commonwealth

Office, said in the House of Commons on July 4 1980, "if it became known that the Government was willing to hand over people convicted in British courts of terrorist offences the dangers facing British subjects travelling abroad would be greatly increased". So, he might have added, would the dangers of more state-sponsored terrorist acts being committed in Britain. Any government which wished to order such an act would be able to tell its hit-men to disregard any risk of capture and prosecution in Britain, since it would easily obtain their release simply by arresting any passing British subject and threatening to maltreat him and/or sentence him to life imprisonment.

Mr Hurd was referring to a suggestion that Mr Christopher Sparkes, a British businessman who had been sentenced to life imprisonment in Iraq for bribery and economic espionage, should be exchanged for Salem Ahmad Hassan, who is serving a life sentence in Britain for murdering an exiled Iraqi politician in 1978. Mr Sparkes was subsequently released "on humani-

tarian grounds", but two other British subjects, Mr John Smith and Mr Donald Hagger, are still serving life sentences in Iraq. Mr Smith was convicted of bribery by an Iraqi "revolutionary court" in 1980. Mr Hagger of espionage in 1982, but in May this year Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, said explicitly and publicly that they would not be released before Salem Ahmad Hassan.

Shortly before that the Iraqi foreign minister, Mr Tariq Aziz, had complained in an interview with *The Times* of a lack of sympathy towards Iraq in the British media, but would not accept that this could have anything to do with the imprisonment of Mr Smith and Mr Hagger. This was "such a minor question that it should not affect the relations between two countries", he said.

Both Iraq and Libya profess to desire good relations with Britain. It is sad that both should show so little understanding of the way this country actually works.

US involvement in Nicaragua

From Lord Kennet
Sir, John Carlin's article about Nicaragua ("Kids who just won't grow up", November 8) and your own more judicious leader the next day do not give a very true impression.

Nicaraguans are "grown up". They have been four times invaded and occupied by the US; in the 1850s, in 1909, 1912-23 and 1927-33. After the last, the US Marines left behind them the Somoza dynasty of dictators, certainly among the nastiest in Latin American history. They are anxious to avoid a fifth occupation.

The revolution of 1979, which got rid of the last and worst Somoza, cost about 50,000 lives; the equivalent of one million to this country. Since 1981 the US has been financing and arming guerrillas, some Somocistas, some not, based in Honduras and Costa Rica; they try to capture Nicaraguan territory, and they destroy foodstocks to disrupt the economy. They are supplied by air-drops from Honduras. The loss of life is now about a thousand a year, equivalent to 20,000 for Britain.

As to those MiGs. The Nicaraguan Air Force at present has three jet fighters, which went through the Korean war. The Honduran Air Force has had twelve modern jets for some years. It got eight more this year and has eight more again on order. The US Air Force is in Honduras and trains with them. The US Army is in Honduras, and has carried out there the biggest exercises in Latin American history.

The US has mined Nicaraguan harbours. Much of this is in spite of the US Congress, and indeed of world opinion.

If Nicaragua has turned to Cuba and Russia in the last three years, it is because they have no-one else to turn to. Western Europe has been timid with political support and the EEC has cut its economic aid from \$80m in 1979 to \$22m this year.

Given all this, can the West be surprised that Nicaragua has requested from the East what it was refused by the West? The question the US Administration should now ask is whether its own policy in the last three years has not created the situation it deplores.

The way to peace in this area, as in others, is for any country which is attacking another country to stop doing so.

Yours etc,
WAYLAND KENNET,
House of Lords,
November 9.

Shoes for growing...

From Mr N. R. Wilkins
Sir, Children's footwear has recently been strongly rumoured as a candidate for VAT. Whilst such a move in other cases may have painful financial consequences for the consumer, the serious consequences for health of a tax on children's footwear cannot be overstated.

The question of a link between footwear prices and foot health is not a new one. In May 1972 the then Chancellor of the Exchequer commissioned the Munro committee to consider "to what extent the price of children's footwear contributes to the incidence of foot abnormalities".

The committee concluded "that the price of children's footwear is an important factor in the context of foot abnormalities... there is a need to keep children's footwear as cheap as possible".

As a result the Chancellor continued the previous exemption from purchase tax by zero-rating for VAT purposes certain children's shoes.

All the evidence produced since then has added weight to these conclusions.

The Children's Foot Health Register contains the names and addresses of shops pledged to carry adequate stocks of children's shoes in all fittings and to fit them correctly at the time of sale. We exist solely to help in the battle to maintain and improve children's foot health. This battle will be in vain if the Chancellor now ignores the findings of the Munro committee.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN WILKINS,
Administrator,
Children's Foot Health Register,
84-88 Great Eastern Street, EC2,
November 7.

... boots for yomping

From Mr P. C. Metcalfe
Sir, I suspect that Army-issue boots are not what they were (Mr Lord's letter, November 7), for example, a Severn barge at Lavenock Point. In October 1979, rummaging through the undergrowth in Mametz Wood, on the Somme, I found a complete Army boot. It was (and is) still in one piece, though the stitching had rotted. The nails and studs were intact.

It had lain in that haunted wood for 63 years: stamped inside was the date, 1916.

Yours faithfully,
P. C. METCALFE,
44 Sandown Road,
Stevenage,
Hertfordshire,
November 7.

Out-of-town shopping

From Dr I. C. Hilton
Sir, The local authorities of southern England will not need Mr Nicholas Baker's "grim warning" (October 5) to be aware of the aspirations of our major retailers. But the successful shopkeeper is the one who gives greatest satisfaction to the customer, and there is no easy way of weighing the impact of out-of-town development and its traffic against shoppers' interests.

Time to clinch Law of the Sea pact?

From the Director of the British Maritime League

Sir, The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea closes for signature on December 9. The United Kingdom is one of very few countries that have so far delayed signing, though the United States has declared that it will not sign because it objects only to part XI (out of XVII) dealing with what remains of "the common heritage of mankind". The "seabed" definition of the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, i.e. more than 200 nautical miles from any state's coastal baselines.

The area is principally of interest for the poly-metallic nodules that proliferate over major parts of the deep seabed: these are unlikely to be of much economic importance for 25 to 30 years or more, but the United States have enacted their Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Act 1980 (PL 96-283) by which they propose to provide a number of United States-led seabed mining consortia with national licences that are presumably expected to be protected in international waters by the United States Government against the jurisdiction claimed by the vast majority of the United Nations community of nations that adhere to the new Convention.

Although untrue, the United States does not consider itself a maritime nation. But by no stretch of the imagination can this be said of the United Kingdom, which is totally dependent on seaborne trade, with its vital merchant fleet, London as the world's maritime centre, and the world's third largest navy.

We have a substantial offshore industry and important fishing fleets, worldwide submarine cable responsibilities, major research and hydrographic interests. International shipping (and aviation) require freedom of navigation, security against piracy and the arbitrary

The voice of faith

From the Reverend Ian M. Ellis

Sir, In his article today (November 5) Mr Clifford Longley declares, on the subject of Prayer Book revision, that the best modern English is "still unavoidably inappropriate" and describes the Church of Ireland's new Alternative Prayer Book as containing "just the same blend of the banal and the synthetically archaic that marks the Church of England's new book".

If this revision is so inappropriate, why is it, one might ask, that the demand for copies of the APB has been such as to exhaust supplies and warrant an immediate reprint?

Again, why is it that there has been such a worldwide involvement in the revision of forms of worship?

Yet again, why is it that the Bible, as well as the Prayer Book, has been so widely revised and so widely used in its revised forms?

Yours faithfully,
IAN M. ELLIS,
6 Ashley Avenue,
Armagh,
Northern Ireland,
November 5.

'Re-structured' rugby

From Mr J. Parsons

Sir, Remarkable physical fitness and extraordinary commitment appear to be two of the more admirable features of the contemporary Rugby Union game. I therefore find it hard to accept the proposition examined in David Miller's article (Spectrum, October 31) that "re-structuring" is likely to be the re-vitalising influence which English rugby at international level so sorely needs.

Jim Telfer is surely nearer the mark when he states that it is "faults among the backs" - by which I assume he means primarily weaknesses in the basic skills - which need to be eradicated.

In the years leading up to the Second World War, one remembers, amongst the English backs, not only the national talents, but also the excellent skills of T. A. Kemp (Doncaster), P. Cranmer and P. Cooke (St Edward's, Oxford), P. L. Candler (Sherborne) and G. W. Parker (Crypt School, Gloucester).

What has happened to the public schools' contributions which was so important to the game in those days? Would former rugby-playing members of the Headmasters' Conference explain to those of us who are puzzled and disappointed?

Yours faithfully,
J. PARSONS,
Catesby Farm House,
Lapworth, Warwickshire,
November 5.

Harnessing the Severn

From Professor E. M. Wilson

Sir, The comments of Mr Andrew Lea, of the Avon Wildlife Trust (October 31), about the effects of a Severn barrage on the environment are so grossly exaggerated as to be easily refuted. For example, a Severn barrage at Lavenock Point - a Severn mile would pass about half a cubic mile of seawater into and out of the reservoir twice daily. This is hardly the specification for a "festering brackish lake".

Any serious student of the environmental impact of a barrage would be well advised to read the Department of Energy's Energy Paper 46, *Tidal power from the Severn Estuary*, Vol 2, before taking Mr Lea's assertions at face value.

However, his letter does raise the whole question of how far the protection of the *status quo* for some

interference of nearby coastal states or hostile warships.

The United Nations Convention codifies for the first time virtually every facet of maritime law in a period when the world community is extending its use, jurisdiction and authority over the 72 per cent of the earth's surface covered by seawater. Non-contracting parties may seek to rely on current customary law and hope that this will absorb most of those parts of the Convention that they accept. But there is no certainty of that.

Other major countries that have signed no doubt feel that they can live with the deep seabed provisions if and when they are implemented, or that they can work to improve them as signatories, in a way that would be impossible from outside the treaty.

Shipping will always be far more important to the world economy than the resources of the deep seabed. In the absence of the old "Pax Britannica" or any "Pax Americana" to replace it, an internationally-accepted rule of law will have immense benefits to every maritime state, not least by facilitating the elimination of sub-standard ships and the protection of the environment by improved international standards and better behaviour at sea.

Britain and remaining doubters in the Community should certainly sign now and not follow President Reagan's ill-considered refusal to do so for most doubtful reasons; any marginal electoral benefits to him of satisfying the mining industry have no relevance to Europe.

The rest of the Convention is far too important for us to seek to ignore what we did so much to draft to suit our own principal interests.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RANKEN, Director,
The British Maritime League,
19 Bevis Marks, EC3,
November 5.

Surely the facts reveal that the old language, rather than being more adequate than the modern in expressing our faith and worship, as Mr Longley contends, also has its inadequacies - inadequacies which have been found to be so fundamental that the language of liturgy and Scripture has been revised throughout the Church.

The work of the Prayer Book revisers has not produced "banality" and "synthetic archaism", however much they may have been influenced by Prayer Book forms. Their work is worthy of higher praise than your Correspondent can afford, for it truly and undeniably meets a need.

Yours faithfully,
IAN M. ELLIS,
6 Ashley Avenue,
Armagh,
Northern Ireland,
November 5.

Car ownership

From Mrs Mary Berg

Sir, While taking no view on whether or not a licence should be imposed on car radios, I cannot allow the remarks attributed to the chairman of the BBC about car ownership (November 3) to stand uncorrected.

Far from the 70 per cent of cars which Mr Young believes to be company-owned, the figure is probably nearer 15 per cent. The Department of Transport's figures indicate that 39 per cent of cars registered for the first time in 1983 were sold to companies, including car-hire firms, driving schools and so on.

The total would reach about 50 per cent if cars sold to companies from whose names it is not easy to determine that they are companies are added.

Since company cars are normally sold to private buyers after two or three years, the number of company-owned cars in the total car population must be much less than 50 per cent.

Yours faithfully,
MARY BERG,
Chief Economist,
The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd,
Forbes House,
Halkin Street, SW1,
November 5.

thousands of wild birds should be allowed to control the development of multi-purpose projects like the barrage.

While there is undoubtedly a need for further investigation of environmental effects, we must try to keep a sense of proportion. There are no other opportunities in England and Wales for major hydro-electric power development and this renewable, predictable, unpolluting energy could replace the burning of six million tons of coal per annum as well as providing its other benefits.

That surely must be a bonus which all ecologists would welcome?

Yours faithfully,
E. M. WILSON,
University of Salford,
Department of Civil Engineering,
Salford,
Lancashire,
November 6.

Unwanted out-of-town development and decaying town centres are related problems. Government-imposed restraints on the freedom and ability of local authorities to provide and operate parking space contribute to the pressures of which Mr Baker warns and are matters which he might wish to take up.

Yours faithfully,
I. C. HILTON,
University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology,
Department of Civil and Structural Engineering,
PO Box 88,
Manchester,
October 16.

Fears of cut in overseas aid

From Dr Charles Elliott and others

Sir, As members of the Independent Group on British Aid, we are horrified by reports that the Government is planning to cut as much as £160m from the budget for overseas aid in 1985. If true, this would represent a reduction of nearly 15 per cent, on top of the cut of 20 per cent in real terms that has already been made since 1979, and is equivalent to nearly three times the total annual sum raised by British overseas aid charities.

To make matters worse, the quality of official British aid has been eroded since 1979 by the expansion of the Aid-Trade Provision, and the greater emphasis given in the allocation of aid to commercial and political considerations.

It is incredible that the Government should be planning to slash the aid programme at a time when development needs have never been greater and when, as the outcry over Ethiopia clearly demonstrates, British public opinion is clamouring for more aid, not less. Any cut at all, even if less than £160m, would be a disgrace.

We hope that if the reports are true, the Minister will have the courage to resign.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES ELLIOTT,
JOHN CLARK,
ADRIAN P. HEWITT,
SIMON MAXWELL,
PAUL MOSELEY,
119 Fentiman Road, SW8,
November 9.

From Miss Anne Bulloch

Sir, The priest and the Levite who ignored the plight of the man who fell among thieves have never received a good press. So far as we know, however, they merely passed by on the other side; they did not cut their contributions to charity.

If the reports that further cuts in overseas aid are intended at the present time should prove to be true, we would indeed need a return to Victorian standards of care and compassion.

Yours faithfully,
ANNE BULLOCH,
1 Cranley Mansions,
160 Gloucester Road, SW7.

NCB's chairman

From Mr R. J. C. Roebor

Sir, If Mr MacGregor is sacked, ousted, or ousted from the chairmanship of the NCB it will not be because he was incompetent. On the contrary, it will be because he did the job he was appointed to do. The problem is that it was the wrong job.

A world-class businessman was not needed to identify loss-making pits; the candidates have been known for years and any child could look down the list and choose the place to start cutting. But there was a need for a subtle and sensitive manager of men with the right instincts for industrial relations.

I find it frightening that we have a Government that know so little about their business and are so overborne by a zeal to crush the unions that they can make an appointment of this sort. Mr MacGregor is not to be blamed for the NCB's incompetence in dealing with the issue of pit closures. The responsibility belongs to the Government that appointed him.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. J. C. ROEBOR,
Joe Roebor Associates,
13 Great James Street, WC1,
November 6.

Conqueror's log

From Mr John S. Wright

Sir, It is not the most likely explanation of the disappearance of HMS Conqueror's operations room log, that there is yet another anti-Thatcher government servant who - knowing that the left's stupid campaign over the sinking of the Belgrano is at last foundering - stole or destroyed this document to try to embarrass the Government?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WRIGHT,
13 Pymers Mead,
Croxted Road,
West Dulwich, SE21,
November 7.

Royal possessive

From Mr Kenneth G. Braidwood

Sir, The occasion of the Queen's gracious speech to the Lords and Commons today excellently recalls for all of us the majesty and longevity of our (unwritten) Constitution.

May we hope that by this recall the Queen's ministers will desist from the growing practice by which they demean the Constitution by referring to "my Government" and "my Minister"?

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH G. BRAIDWOOD,
15 Pembroke Court,
Edwards Square,
Kensington, W8,
November 6.

Yes Minister?

From Mr Roger P. May

Sir, Your second leader today (November 8) calls for "the setting up within government of some central unit specifically concerned with evaluating the functions of government right across departmental boundaries".

Either nature is, as usual, imitating art, or Jonathan Lynn and Anthony Jay are doing a spot of freelance-editorial work on the side, for you have outlined the Department of Administrative Affairs and the work of Hacker and Humphrey to a tee.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER P. MAY,
94 High Street,
Great Shelford,
Cambridgeshire,
November 8.

THE ARTS

Opera in New York

Glass breaking out of 'minimalism'

Akhmaten
Lincoln Center

Philip Glass's *Akhmaten* has arrived in New York, at the New York City Opera in Lincoln Center, in a production which originated in October at the Houston Opera. For the first time in many years, the fully soporific state of contemporary American opera shows signs of life, because Glass has become the focal point of vigorous, heated argument as to the worth of his music and of his operatic paganism, with opinions ranging from "feeble" to "masterly", from "pretentious and boring" to "inspired and gripping". Certainly Glass is the most individual force in American opera since Virgil Thomson.

His "operas" so far have been more music-theatre pieces than traditional operatic works: *Einstein on the Beach* (a collaboration with Robert Wilson), *Satyagraha* (about Mahatma Gandhi's early career in South Africa) and now *Akhmaten*. *Satyagraha* has been recorded, and will enter the City Opera repertoire in 1986; a two-week run of *Einstein* is being given this Christmas at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

All three operas are bound together by the musical repetitiveness for which Glass is either renowned or infamous, but *Akhmaten* differs in that it uses a fuller orchestra (without violins) in a more

traditional manner, and is more coherent as a story and lyrically rapt in its music-making.

Akhmaten, however, is a distance from traditional opera. It consists of a series of scenes, or tableaux vivants, portraying the life of the Pharaoh Akhnaten, who worshipped the sun god, from his sunrise (the death of his father, and his coronation) to sunset (the destruction of his civilization), in three 45-minute acts. The highest point is achieved at the noonday centre, when Akhnaten sings the longest "aria" of the opera, his Hymn to the Sun. For the rest, there are brief ensembles and duets and some choral passages of length, but the burden falls on the orchestra and on stage pantomime, linked by spoken dialogue.

The repeated patterns of the music change harmonically, rhythmically, in speed or in orchestration, and stretch over an extended time-frame. The patterns become a type of drone bass which serves to highlight the changes when they occur. Yet the deliberately mannered nature of the composition, which sounds extraordinarily simple when set against the complexities of twentieth-century composition, is in fact cunningly wrought. *Akhmaten* shows Glass in full control of his material, dramatic and musical.

Glass and his librettists (Shalom Goldman, Robert Israel and Robert Riddell) have chosen to emphasize the infantile, physiologically and

psychologically deformed nature of the Pharaoh, and to that end Glass has set the title role for counter-tenor David Freeman, who produced the work, depicted Akhnaten as a hermaphrodite, either clinging to his mother Ty, or his child-wife Nefertiti, or playing in the sand.

The focus of the simple settings (by Israel and Riddell) is on the eternal and the immediate at once: the everlasting Egypt of someone winning wheat, someone making mud bricks and a group of men fighting (all onstage for the whole of the opera), and the events of Akhnaten's life. In the second act, when Akhnaten banishes the priestly cult, establishes monotheism and begins construction of his sun city, Freeman indicates the building by having Egyptians make sand houses across the stage. When the priests return to overthrow Akhnaten they destroy the houses (as they in fact destroyed the city). This visual solution is brilliant in that it keeps the focus on a child's world of creation, with an adult's revenge.

The depiction of Akhnaten as a child diminishes him as both religious figure and thinker, leaving him his one moment of mature glory in the Hymn to the Sun, which is the musical highlight of the opera and a composition of extended ecstatic stasis. (It recalls, in emotionality if not in musical means, several passages of ecstasy in Messiaen's *Saint Francis opera*.) At the end of the opera, after present-day tourists

have examined the sparse ruins that remain, the music recapitulates the opening, and Akhnaten returns to haunt the scene, surrounded by the continued evidences of eternal Egypt.

The production, in its conscious naïveté, is radically different from that of Achim Freyer for the Stuttgart premiere last March, which was a painter's inventive and personal response.

As Akhnaten, Christopher Robson sang with glacial purity and acted with appropriate childlike incomprehension. The orchestra, under Christopher Keene, needed more sharpness in the attacks and overlaps, which are crucial, and needed to relax into the music.

Whatever one's response to *Akhmaten*, two things are clear. One is that Philip Glass has attracted an enormous amount of attention in the United States for his stage works, and has in the process broken out of the "minimalist" shell towards a personal style of opera. The second is that he intends to devote a major share of his time in the next year or two to opera, specifically to an adaptation of one of the space novels of Doris Lessing in collaboration with the author.

Patrick J. Smith

● *Akhmaten* will be staged at the Coliseum next summer by the ENO, first night June 17, for seven performances. The producer, as in New York, is David Freeman.



Glacial purity, childlike incomprehension: Christopher Robson as Akhnaten

Television
Lyrical honesty

Why is Tchaikovsky's music so affecting? What irresistible magic draws the coach parties forth for Tchaikovsky nights and ensures a houseful of misty eyes at the end of the second act of *Swan Lake*? In *Sounds Magnificent* (BBC2), André Previn asked these questions, then justified himself to those of austere musical taste by stressing that, despite his popularity, Tchaikovsky's music is nevertheless truly beautiful and demonstrates the composer's genius for lyricism.

Having thus proved that the quest for Tchaikovsky's appeal was a noble venture, Previn gave us a quick tour of the composer's private life, before discussing the major emotional hooks of the "Pathétique" Symphony in detail. Several times, he described Tchaikovsky's music as "honest", and perhaps it is necessary to know the unhappiness of a composer's sex-life before evaluating his personal distress and then proceeding to appreciate the truthfulness of his expression in his work. On the other hand, perhaps it is better to know nothing of the artist, but to allow him to communicate his experience directly through his music. Certainly, a handful of photographs and a brisk voice-over do much less to convey anguish than Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony.

This was the penultimate

programme in a series which aims to explain symphonic music to those who know little of it. Such music on television is, in most cases, very much a case of "never-mind-the-quality, feel the width". A television speaker, which is a few inches square, emits the most sublime sounds as mere sonic semolina - but they are broadcast to an audience of millions, and so the exercise is deemed worthwhile.

A gifted director of television music can make up for the poor sound quality by playing on the over-riding strength of visual stimuli: a picture can be worth a thousand notes and the listener can almost be persuaded to hear sounds which have not been transmitted. Herbert Chappell, who wrote and directed *Sounds Magnificent*, is capable of such transformations, but in this programme there were several unhappy shots - notably the picture of Previn which appeared at intervals during the analysis of the symphony. This was framed so that the conductor's arms were out of sight, and without any visual reference to the orchestra. Every now and then, when Previn was required to conduct a passage to illustrate his point, he appeared to lurch towards the camera as if falling off his chair in an empty studio.

Celia Brayfield

Dance
Pauline Daniels
Riverside

Guest appearances with the Dutch National Ballet at the Coliseum last June introduced Pauline Daniels as a dancer of remarkable clarity and distinctive personality. Those qualities are revealed more extensively in the solo programme she gave at Riverside Studios for Dance Umbrella on Friday and Saturday. Under the title *Profile*, she performs four contrasted pieces, each influenced by a different art form, which cumulatively make a satisfying whole.

Hans van Manen's *Portrait*, to Satie piano music (the dance we saw before), begins the show. With different parts of her muscular but very feminine body picked out by a follow-spot, she is retailed physically and emotionally as if in photographic close-up.

Then, with no longer pause than is needed for a quick costume change, she puts off that stern character for a frivolous, flirtatious girl involved in a relationship, at least partly imaginary, with a womanizing unseen hero. This dance, called *Sonia* and others, has a literary source, a text by the Belgian writer Kurt Kofler, read by an actor and theatrical producer, Tom Jansen, who devised and directed the dance.

Film photography pays a large part in *Gospie*, with choreography by Helga Langen (a fellow-member, with Daniels, of the group Dansproduktie). In this, Daniels plays a street urchin. She is seen both live on stage and recorded on a screen behind; at first only one or the other, but eventually both at once, the simultaneous appearances developing into a fight between her real and filmed selves, or even between two selves on film.

In the last dance, 13, Daniels's own choreography is set in relation to music produced by Harry de Wit from the "costrumt" - a grey plastic overall inside which contact microphones are sewn. His gestures cause various noises amplified by a special seat like an electric chair - but it is the dancer's body that is convulsed as if by electric charges. The result is eccentric and compelling.

The programme's title, *Profile*, is justified by the final effect of revealing, through these widely varied dances, the range and quality of a fine and distinctive artist.

John Percival

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Passion and stamina: Anne Lambton with Andrew Wilde

Judith
Citizens', Glasgow

The *Representative and Soldiers* gave Rolf Hochhuth his reputation for confronting world leaders with controversial moral questions drawn from the Second World War. This new piece does set its prologue in 1943, showing the murder of a German commandant in Russia by a young partisan, Yelena. But the main action is contemporary: an old Yelena confronts Judith, an American journalist who, now that her President is introducing chemical weapons, thinks to assassinate him in turn.

As a Shavian plea for such an act as the last resort of the many against "undemocratic" arrogance, *Judith* would be sensational even without the immediate shadow of a President's re-election and in our theatre, adult discussion of such issues is rare enough to be exhilarating. Older readers of *The Times* will remember the vigorous debate over the disclosure that the British military attaché in Berlin had plans, vetoed by the Foreign Office, to assassinate Hitler in 1939. Hochhuth mentions this extreme case; somewhat tendentiously, in this context.

How many assassinations change the world? How many

Theatre

democratic leaders, especially American Presidents, dominate policy that single-mindedly? Hochhuth has someone return that it is individuals, three, four, seven of them who decide war: hardly an adequate reply.

Mr Robert David Macdonald's literate performing version, strong provocative points, red herrings, non-sequiturs and emotional pressure all appear intermittently in the long mêlée of debate. Whether or not Hochhuth deliberately batters us into perplexity, it does suggest that Judith's motives are actually emotional, not intellectual; the act is punishing, not practical. This sets her apart from her biblical namesake, who saved her city by beheading Holofernes - with his own sword, just as Hochhuth's heroine disposes of the President with a whiff of his own poison gas triggered by remote control.

Increasing the discourse's emotional charge if not its clarity, Hochhuth makes Judith's main accomplice her brother (Andrew Wilde), a Vietnam GI half-paralyzed by American gas. He easily out-jousts the wet Jesuit (Ian Reddington) who protests that possession of "defence" weapons does not constitute aggression. Meanwhile, lest we should start feeling detached, Judith's smooth CIA fiancé (John Sommerville) approves a

war concept contained to Europe, as no one likes the Germans and since they started poison gas they deserve some back.

In fact, as usual, Hochhuth's impartial *saeva indignatio* towards war is very powerful, Judith and Yelena even weirdly encounter a visionary called Tirostias (honestly), half-crazed since entombment in a mass war grave, whose attendant ravens suggest the Christian god and the Greek seer and who quotes Revelation for Judith to expound, Jehovah's Witness-style, as a prophecy of chemical warfare.

For all their hi-fi and cafetières, the characters never belong to real life. Anne Lambton, great in passion and stamina, has to play Judith's confessional last act in hysterics. Kenny Miller's typically monumental sets include an unlikely drawing room like a carpeted garage and a cart that, apply, perhaps, makes a lot of noise but cannot move.

Anthony Masters

● The production of Rolf Hochhuth's *Judith* at the Citizens' Theatre, Glasgow, is a world premiere. It was incorrectly stated in our background feature on Friday that it had been first staged at the Burgtheater in Vienna. In fact, a production at the Burgtheater is planned for May 1985.

but for fluent, precise group playing that conjures up a full charabanc, a mill or Sunday hubbub at the Custom House Steps with minimal means.

But the subject of Martin Lynch's play, the spinners' brief strike in 1911, condemns it to trudge through the familiar stages of a hundred strike plays: defiance, elation, then attrition, doubt, defections and finally return to work. It claims interest because women, the "slaves of slaves", were both supremely exploited and, with an eye to their young children, nervous strikers at heart; and because what seemed like defeat led to the forming of a union branch almost at once.

In addition to doubling as the usual doggedly caricatured

bosses and their wives, and the spinners' own menfolk who are naturally dismissed as worthless, the company seizes delightedly on the strong and colourful characters at the eye of the storm, from Marie Sarah Jones's doughty ringleader ("She'd start a quarrel in an empty house, so she would say someone to Brenda Winter's wheedling flincher. Nervously approaching marriage or selflessly renouncing it, Maureen Macauley and Eleanor Methven view two private lives with real social significance, and Carol Scanlon, catching the eye as a waiflike Catholic mother of eight, develops from comic naïveté to desperate courage.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

Disturbing elation

One is perhaps beginning to get used to the idea that Huddersfield means contemporary music in November, but the festival continues to amaze by its enterprise. It is now bigger, richer, more coherently planned, and even more fully and enthusiastically attended than ever before, though still mounted with the same amiable modesty and frugality.

This year there are two presiding themes: music-theatre and Peter Maxwell Davies. They are not necessarily synonymous. Indeed, it is not until later in the week that the Fires of London will be arriving with a double bill of staged pieces. However, in concerts covering almost the whole of his career, one has been reminded time and again of how very theatrical his instrumental music often is: all those great percussion machines and heraldic trumpets in the orchestral pieces, and the sense of a purely musical theatre of inexorable progress and deep seriousness. Possibly this is just another way of saying that his music is powerfully argued, as he was ready quite simply to admit in a talk on his orchestral works. Less easy to accept was the view he expressed that the three scores we were to hear, *St Thomas Wake*, *Stone Lany* and *Worlds Blis*, represent an orchestral apprenticeship.

Elgar Howarth, conducting quite outstanding performances from the BBC Symphony Orchestra, proved how exceedingly potent and imaginative these works are. Davies's later symphonies may be orchestrated with greater sophistication, but there is nothing tentative about the awful merry-go-round of pavan, foxtrots and urgent symphonic development in *St Thomas Wake* or the tidal

drifting similarly overcome by a more violently empowered music in *Stone Lany* or the colossal achievement of *Worlds Blis*, which at 40 minutes is only the mighty prelude to things that perhaps can never be fully and enthusiastically attended than ever before, though still mounted with the same amiable modesty and frugality.

Davies's real apprenticeship was represented rather by the *Clarinet Sonata* of 1956-57 which he wrote for himself and Birgitte to play, but which had disappeared until unearthed for this performance by Kevin Corner and Russell Medley. It is in three short movements growing in style and substance out of the judgmental meditation of the Op 2 piano pieces: the second movement scampers off (or should scamper off) as a presto, and the finale is an adagio. Publication and more performances, would certainly not shame the composer.

What happens to a work when it is performed often was shown by the Albany Brass Ensemble in an account of Davies's *Brass Quintet* that made thirty minutes pass like ten but contain as much as a hundred, so fiercely concentrating was their expert, virtuosos guidance. But the orchestral concert too was a rare experience, not only in being the first devoted to Davies but also in bringing out so much detail and in making the music work. In *Stone Lany* Elizabeth Parcells offered liquid cascades in the upper region, even if her lower voice was quiet, and the whole orchestra played this demanding but exhilarating programme as if they meant every bit of it.

Paul Griffiths

Bach Choir/
Willcocks
Festival Hall

With the prospect of a film of *Amadeus* looming on the horizon (reports from California suggest a confection of gargantuan proportions) to keep alive the controversy about Mozart's death, it is unlikely that his unfinished Requiem will lose either its fascination for scholars or its hold on the concert platform, where it seems currently to be every choral society's favourite.

Whether the piece will continue to be sung in Sussanah's discredited completion, or in the more recent attempts by Richard Maender (which Hogwood has recently recorded) or Duncan Druce (yet to be heard in London, I think) is more doubtful. For such massive sing-ins as Friday night's Bach Choir performance, Sussanah - with his ubiquitous trombones cheerily trolling along on the bass line - probably serves best, with a thickness of orchestration that complements the singing.

Nevertheless, Sir David Will-

Nicholas Kenyon

PUBLISHING

Selling to the life

A few years ago Michael Balfour, then a publisher, contemplated opening a bookshop that would sell only biographies and autobiographies. He would not today consider any such thing and not only because he has become a successful packager. Their attraction to the book-buying public now appears on the wane.

As Philip Ziegler, himself a distinguished biographer and an editorial director of Collins, says: "There is no doubt that now sales of biography are far weaker than 10, or still more, 20 years ago. This is especially true of historical biography." Until recently, in so far as any books were sure-fire sellers in hardback, a "good" biography was likely to do well. Indeed, biographies were regarded as the last bastion of the hardback.

They have never done as well, comparatively, in paperback, and a few years ago disappointed even Penguin with their much publicized series of the "best" modern biographies - reprints mainly. (Penguin, though, are not beaten: Emma Tennant is currently editing for them a series of "Lives of Modern Women".)

Whereas the US trade paper, *Publishers' Weekly*, reports that in the States biographies are doing well, here they have definitely ceased to be a publisher's meal ticket. Ben Glazebrook of Constable, whose firm has brought out some of the most elegant lives by British writers, believes that "a good biography of a popular, well-known subject - Napoleon, Wilde, both Lawrences, etc. - is more or less bound to have some success but lesser-known subjects can sell alarmingly few copies unless there is something going for them - usually sex or scandal".

As Peter Carson of Penguin and Allen Lane, now Viking, adds, it is increasingly difficult to come up with a first-rate biography of "many of the better subjects as a good or even very good biography of recent vintage exists".

However, John Curtis, of Weidenfeld & Nicolson, insists that "a good biography is still as

good a publishing property as it ever was, although timing is all-important and what might once have been a good subject is not necessarily so for all time, e.g. Frances Donaldson's *P. G. Wodehouse*, which just missed the centenary and didn't sell as many copies as it deserved to do". Christopher Sinclair-Stevenson, of Hamish Hamilton, points out that, as biographies tend to be long, so production costs have risen and thus prices, with the result that sales have fallen.

Is the identity of the author crucial? Mr Sinclair-Stevenson submits that "there is a school of thought that a new biography of Napoleon or Elizabeth I or Dr Crippen will sell more or less whoever writes it. I doubt this. The combination of Eliot and Peter Ackroyd is probably vital and that of A. N. Wilson and Belloc essential because they're made for each other."

"The best formula for success," says Mr Curtis, "is matching the right author with the right subject, e.g. Victoria Glendinning on *Vita* or Kenneth Rose on *George F.*" Mr Glazebrook, too, aspires to "the perfect fusion of author and subject" and mentions David Cecil's *A Portrait of Jane Austen*, of which Constable sold more than 20,000 copies, plus 30,000 to a book club and to Penguin.

Ben Glazebrook thinks price important, £15 being the maximum if major sales are anticipated. Philip Ziegler regards price as "critically important for showbiz-type biographies". And, as Christopher Sinclair-Stevenson philosophizes, "libraries are chary of using their pitance in such high unit-cost investment, the general reader simply doesn't have that kind of money, and universities are suffering from cutbacks."

Why do publishers go on bringing out biographies if most people who need to be written about have been written about? Last word to Peter Carson: "What is still true is that a goodish biography probably can command more review space than virtually any other category of book."

E. J. Craddock

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No.	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1	BUILDING & ROADS					
1	Northampton Brick	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
2	May & Hazell	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
3	Dew (George)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5
4	Blockleys	1.45	+0.04	0.04	0.04	14.5
5	HAT	1.55	+0.05	0.05	0.05	15.5
6	Brownlee	1.65	+0.06	0.06	0.06	16.5
7	Marlowe	1.75	+0.07	0.07	0.07	17.5
8	Miller (Stanley)	1.85	+0.08	0.08	0.08	18.5
9	Bedlam	1.95	+0.09	0.09	0.09	19.5
10	Barnett & Hallam	2.05	+0.10	0.10	0.10	20.5
11	MPI	2.15	+0.11	0.11	0.11	21.5
12	Lithery	2.25	+0.12	0.12	0.12	22.5
13	GUS	2.35	+0.13	0.13	0.13	23.5
14	Ward White	2.45	+0.14	0.14	0.14	24.5
15	Berton	2.55	+0.15	0.15	0.15	25.5
16	Habitat Motocore	2.65	+0.16	0.16	0.16	26.5
17	Marks & Spencer	2.75	+0.17	0.17	0.17	27.5
18	Debenhams	2.85	+0.18	0.18	0.18	28.5
19	Bentall	2.95	+0.19	0.19	0.19	29.5
20	Simpson (H.A.)	3.05	+0.20	0.20	0.20	30.5
21	Equity & Law	3.15	+0.21	0.21	0.21	31.5
22	GRE	3.25	+0.22	0.22	0.22	32.5
23	Hogg Robinson	3.35	+0.23	0.23	0.23	33.5
24	Legal & Gen	3.45	+0.24	0.24	0.24	34.5
25	London & Man	3.55	+0.25	0.25	0.25	35.5
26	Ltd Old Lee	3.65	+0.26	0.26	0.26	36.5
27	Prudential	3.75	+0.27	0.27	0.27	37.5
28	Sun Life	3.85	+0.28	0.28	0.28	38.5
29	Sun Alliance	3.95	+0.29	0.29	0.29	39.5
30	Refuge	4.05	+0.30	0.30	0.30	40.5
31	Textiles	4.15	+0.31	0.31	0.31	41.5
32	Textured Jersey	4.25	+0.32	0.32	0.32	42.5
33	Small (C) Thomas	4.35	+0.33	0.33	0.33	43.5
34	Hickling Perceps	4.45	+0.34	0.34	0.34	44.5
35	Sirir	4.55	+0.35	0.35	0.35	45.5
36	Corah	4.65	+0.36	0.36	0.36	46.5
37	Parkland 'A'	4.75	+0.37	0.37	0.37	47.5
38	Munton	4.85	+0.38	0.38	0.38	48.5
39	Alfred (F)	4.95	+0.39	0.39	0.39	49.5
40	Banner Lamb	5.05	+0.40	0.40	0.40	50.5
41	Alkins Bros	5.15	+0.41	0.41	0.41	51.5

Weekly Dividend						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

BRITISH FUNDS					
Stock out- standing £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only yld %	Gross Ree yld

SHORTS						
Stock	Price	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E	
100A	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100B	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100C	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100D	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100E	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100F	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100G	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100H	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100I	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100J	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100K	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100L	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100M	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100N	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
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100FH	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100FI	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100FJ	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100FK	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100FL	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
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100GH	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100GI	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100GJ	Trans	195	100%	14,810	5.74	10.0
100GK						

MEDIAN						
Stock	Price	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E	
1024a	Trane	12 ¹ / ₂	160	115	+1 ¹ / ₂	11,970
1024b	Trane	12 ¹ / ₂	160	115	+1 ¹ / ₂	11,970
1024c	Trane	12 ¹ / ₂	160	115	+1 ¹ / ₂	11,970
1070a	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070b	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070c	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070d	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070e	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070f	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070g	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070h	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070i	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070j	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070k	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070l	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070m	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070n	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070o	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070p	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070q	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070r	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070s	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070t	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070u	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070v	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070w	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070x	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070y	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070z	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070aa	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ab	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ac	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ad	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ae	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070af	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ag	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ah	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ai	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070aj	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ak	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070al	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070am	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070an	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ao	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ap	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070aq	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ar	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070as	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070at	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070au	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070av	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070aw	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ax	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ay	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070az	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ba	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bb	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bc	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bd	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070be	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bf	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bg	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bh	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bi	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bj	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bk	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bl	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bm	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bn	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bo	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bp	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bq	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070br	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bs	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bt	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bu	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bv	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bw	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bx	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070by	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070bz	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ca	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cb	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cc	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cd	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ce	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cf	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cg	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ch	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ci	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cj	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ck	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cl	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cm	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cn	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070co	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cp	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cq	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cr	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cs	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ct	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cu	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cv	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cw	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cx	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cy	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070cz	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070da	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070db	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dc	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dd	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070de	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070df	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dg	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dh	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070di	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dj	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dk	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dl	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dm	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dn	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070do	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dp	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dq	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dr	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ds	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dt	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070du	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dv	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dw	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dx	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dy	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070dz	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ea	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070eb	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ec	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ed	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ee	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ef	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070eg	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070eh	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ei	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ej	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ek	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070el	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070em	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070en	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070eo	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ep	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070eq	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070er	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070es	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070et	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070eu	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ev	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ew	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ex	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ey	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ez	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fa	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fb	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fc	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fd	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fe	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070ff	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fg	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fh	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fi	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fj	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fk	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fl	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fm	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	17,770
1070fn	Boch	52 ¹ / ₂	50	30	0	

LONGS						
Stock	Price	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0	10.00	
747	100	0	0	0</		

BREWERIES						
Company	Price	Chg on Friday	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
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103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185	-1	9.7	5.9	8	
103.50	185</					

ELECTRICALS						
Company	Price	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E	
185.00	Alled Inc	128	-5	8.0	7.9	
185.00	Amphenol (Hwy)	270	-5	5.0	5.0	
185.00	Auto Elec	270	-5	12.0	7.1	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
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185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
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185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282	-10	23.0	6.8	
185.00	Avco Int'l	282				

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin, Today, Dealings End, Nov 23 Contango Day, Nov 26 Settlement Day, Dec 3
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5
1,300.00	ICI (London)	1.45	+0.04	0.04	0.04	14.5
1,400.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.55	+0.05	0.05	0.05	15.5

BUILDING AND ROADS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

FINANCE AND LAND						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

FINANCIAL TRUSTS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

FOODS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

CINEMAS AND TV						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

DRAPERY AND STORES						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

14.46	Time Products	294		1.5	8.0
15.00	Union Carbide	294	+	1.5	8.0
3,072.00	Weyerhaeuser	119	+	1.5	8.0
10.00	Weyerhaeuser	119	+	1.5	8.0
18.16	Weyerhaeuser	119	+	1.5	8.0
4,032.00	Weyerhaeuser	119	+	1.5	8.0
454.28	Weyerhaeuser	119	+	1.5	8.0

ELECTRICALS					
56.56	AD Electric	492	+	0.8	1.7
17.00	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
12.00	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
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174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
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174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
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174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	700	+	1.0	1.9
174.76	Amstar	70			

Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

FINANCE AND LAND						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

FINANCIAL TRUSTS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

FOODS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

CINEMAS AND TV						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

DRAPERY AND STORES						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
Company	Price	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E	
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
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1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
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1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000	126	+2	20.5	7.1		
1,260,000						

ELECTRICALS						
Company	Price	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E	
257.90						
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Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

FINANCE AND LAND						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

FINANCIAL TRUSTS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

FOODS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

CINEMAS AND TV						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

DRAPERY AND STORES						
Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
Company	Price	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E	
20.50		+0.75	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
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20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
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20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
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20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
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20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50		+0.45	1.41	1.21	1.7	
20.50						

ELECTRICALS						
Company	Price	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E	
1,200.00	Power	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 1/4"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 3/4"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 1 1/4"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 1 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 1 3/4"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 2 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 3"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 3 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 4"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 4 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 5"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 5 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 6"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 6 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 7"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 7 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 8"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 8 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 9"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 9 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 10"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 10 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 11"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 11 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 12"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 12 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 13"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 13 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 14"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 14 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 15"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 15 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 16"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 16 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 17"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 17 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 18"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 18 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 19"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 19 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 20"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 20 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 21"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 21 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 22"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 22 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 23"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 23 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 24"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 24 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 25"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 25 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 26"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 26 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 27"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 27 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 28"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 28 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 29"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 29 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 30"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 30 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 31"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 31 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 32"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 32 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 33"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 33 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 34"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 34 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 35"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 35 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 36"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 36 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 37"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 37 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 38"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 38 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 39"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 39 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 40"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 40 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 41"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 41 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 42"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 42 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 43"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 43 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 44"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 44 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 45"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 45 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 46"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 46 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 47"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 47 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 48"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 48 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 49"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 49 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 50"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 50 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 51"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 51 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 52"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 52 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 53"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 53 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 54"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 54 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 55"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 55 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 56"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 56 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 57"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 57 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 58"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 58 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 59"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 59 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 60"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 60 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 61"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 61 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 62"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 62 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 63"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 63 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 64"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 64 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 65"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 65 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 66"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 66 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 67"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 67 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 68"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 68 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 69"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 69 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 70"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 70 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 71"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 71 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 72"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 72 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 73"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 73 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 74"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 74 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 75"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 75 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 76"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 76 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 77"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 77 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 78"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 78 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 79"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 79 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 80"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 80 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 81"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 81 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 82"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 82 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 83"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 83 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 84"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 84 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 85"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 85 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 86"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 86 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 87"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 87 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 88"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 88 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 89"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 89 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 90"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 90 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 91"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 91 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 92"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 92 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 93"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 93 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 94"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 94 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 95"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 95 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 96"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 96 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 97"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 97 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 98"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 98 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 99"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 99 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 100"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 100 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 101"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 101 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 102"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 102 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 103"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 103 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 104"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 104 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 105"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 105 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 106"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 106 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 107"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 107 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 108"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 108 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 109"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 109 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 110"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 110 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 111"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 111 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 112"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 112 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 113"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 113 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 114"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 114 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 115"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 115 1/2"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 116"	-	106	-	7.1	
100.00	Do 116 1/2"					

Capitalization	Company	Price Last Friday	Chg on week	Gross Div. p/wk	Net Div. p/wk	P/E
1,001.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.15	+0.02	0.02	0.02	10.0
1,100.00	ICI (London)	1.25	+0.01	0.01	0.01	12.5
1,200.00	ICI (Shanghai)	1.35	+0.03	0.03	0.03	13.5

92.9	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
93.0	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
93.1	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
93.2	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
93.3	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
93.4	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
93.5	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
93.6	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
93.7	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
93.8	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
93.9	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
94.0	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
94.1	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
94.2	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
94.3	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
94.4	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
94.5	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
94.6	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
94.7	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
94.8	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
94.9	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
95.0	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
95.1	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
95.2	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
95.3	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
95.4	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
95.5	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
95.6	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
95.7	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
95.8	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
95.9	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
96.0	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
96.1	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
96.2	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
96.3	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
96.4	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
96.5	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
96.6	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
96.7	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
96.8	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
96.9	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
97.0	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
97.1	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
97.2	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
97.3	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
97.4	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
97.5	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
97.6	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
97.7	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
97.8	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
97.9	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
98.0	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
98.1	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
98.2	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
98.3	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
98.4	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
98.5	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
98.6	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
98.7	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
98.8	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
98.9	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
99.0	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
99.1	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
99.2	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
99.3	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
99.4	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
99.5	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
99.6	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
99.7	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
99.8	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
99.9	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-
100.0	1,512.00	Third Mile	1.15	-	-	-

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Autumn test of candour for the Chancellor

Perhaps if Mr Nigel Lawson could come up with a dignified new title for this afternoon's Autumn Statement - or gild it with a bit of best British ritual - the process might begin to look less like the conclusion to an ill-managed cabinet firework display and more like the production of his major economic statement of the year.

The Autumn Statement has grown only by degrees, almost by stealth, certainly against government opposition, with the inclusion of extra pieces of the jigsaw of public accounts. First, of course, come the expenditure figures, even a government dedicated to cutting taxes still bizarrely begins its sums on the spending side.

Even more bizarrely, these so-called expenditure plans embody plenty of decisions which are really about revenue: what to charge for certain public services, what to demand from (or lend to) nationalised industries, what rates and thresholds to fix for Britain's payroll tax, or national insurance scheme.

Secretive Treasury

All these decisions had already made the autumn spending round as financially important to many individuals as the Budget, even before considering the implications of the next major element in the Autumn Statement: the Treasury forecast. From its projections of output, inflation and so forth can be calculated the total revenue likely to be raised by the existing tax structure - and that figure, too, is now published. Since the permissible level of government borrowing is supposed to be pre-determined (by successive medium-term strategies), then, presto, we can deduce the Chancellor's scope for tax cuts next spring - now coyly presented in the Autumn Statement as a "fiscal adjustment".

Yet the Autumn Statement still does not tell all, particularly this year. The Treasury, having been forced (largely by Parliament) to open its books in the autumn, has quickly developed devious new defences for its privacy. It has an instinctive determination to husband the good news. Mr Lawson's first tax-cutting Budget last March, remember, was actually heralded by an Autumn Statement which said he would need to put taxes up. So whatever figure appears this afternoon, in place of the £2 billion originally pencilled in for tax cuts in 1985-86, is bound to change again before next spring.

There are always real reasons for change behind which the Treasury can disguise its autumn caution. The forecast of the public sector's deficit - the figure that determines the need for borrowing and the scope for tax cuts - is the difference between two huge numbers. Small shifts in the total for either expenditure or revenue can easily double or destroy the Chancellor's horde of spare cash.

Take spending first. As stockbrokers Grieson, Grant point out in a paper today, the present contingency reserve of £2.75 billion for 1983-84 amounts to over a third of the Government's target for public borrowing (which looks a healthy

margin for error) but only just over 2 per cent of planned public expenditure (which looks, and has proved, too narrow).

Of course, the Government can claim special reasons for its breach of this year's reserve. Roughly £1.5 billion (including lost revenue as well as higher spending) has been added to public borrowing by the miners' strike. Without that, the reserve would have just sufficed so far, though with no margin for the remaining one third of the financial year.

This overshooting has massively complicated next year. It is not only that, without foreknowledge of when the miners' strike will end, the Chancellor's forecast of 3 to 3½ per cent growth and 4 to 4½ per cent inflation must be more provisional than usual. It also squeezed the room for growth in public spending allowed for by next year's targets.

Even the "victories" over Mr Lawson claimed by spending departments last week allow for total cash budgets to rise by less than the rate of inflation, and at about half this year's rate.

Hence the suspicion of Mr Lawson's contingency figuring for 1985-86. The Treasury's practice has been to build in larger and larger reserves for the years further ahead, implicitly allowing for some ground to be lost in successive Cabinet battles. But Mr Lawson cannot cut far into next year's reserve, originally set at £3.75 billion, without the City crying foul. Which leaves him with apparently little to offer in the way of tax cuts.

But this Chancellor, as we know, is not prepared to be so constrained. He has shown himself ready to tax Peter in order to untax Paul. The whole tax system is up for consideration - whatever the Chancellor's margin for overall tax cuts, the Budget will be an occasion for substantial redistribution of the tax burden.

'Green Budget'

This could mean that this afternoon's Autumn Statement will actually be less informative than in previous years. Over time, the Treasury has been nudged in the direction of producing a credible "Green Budget" - an overall statement on public accounts, plus calculations of the costs of possible tax changes. For the past two years it has provided simple tables of the cost of altering the rates and thresholds of major taxes; quite sufficient to enable back-of-the-envelope would-be Budget-makers to play around with different ways of distributing the Chancellor's spare change.

With more radical change in prospect, more information is needed. A major test of this Autumn Statement will be whether the Chancellor is prepared to divulge more about his options, in line with his enlarged ambitions. If not, the Budget process will have taken a step back into obscurity, and at a dangerous moment. Before Mr Lawson launches radical reform, involving costly adjustments, on the taxpaying public, he owes us the material for properly informed debate.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

ORDINARY SHARES

Hope floats with P&O's Princess

The Princess of Wales will name P&O's new cruise ship, the Royal Princess on Thursday. The ship is the most expensive cruise ship ever built, at a cost of \$150m (£118.7m).

After years of savage pruning of its traditional bulk and liner fleets, the purchase of the Royal Princess is a significant act for P&O. It represents an investment equivalent to a third of the group's total shareholders' funds.

The decision to invest on such a scale was taken by the previous top management team at P&O in 1981 on the basis that it was necessary to maintain the group's leading position in the market. Since then, the cruise markets have been hit by poor economic conditions and increased price competition.

However, given the current buoyancy of the US economy, demand for cruises is good and divisional profits seem on target to recover to 1980 levels this year. In this environment, there is little doubt that the Royal Princess will contribute well to group profits, particularly given its novelty appeal to the wealthy US cruise set.

Nevertheless, with depreciation and interest alone amounting to £15m a year P&O may have difficulties in generating an acceptable return on capital if economic conditions turn down again or competitive pressures intensify. To cope with such conditions, P&O will at least have the operational flexibility of already owning an established cruise fleet.

The structure of the P&O fleet will have undergone a major transformation in 1984, reflecting not only the delivery

P&O FLEET STRUCTURE				
Capital employed (%)	1974	1979	1984*	
Cargo ships	74	57	38	
Ferries	9	11	11	
Gas carriers	5	23	5	
Passenger ships	12	9	46	
	100	100	100	

*Phillips & Drew estimate

of the Royal Princess, but also the £77m write-down of the gas fleet - which has produced only a minimal return on capital since P&O invested about £100m in nine LPG-carrying ships in the 1970s. In the last decade, the structure of P&O's capital investment in shipping (including its associate, OCL) has altered dramatically.

Ships are still important in terms of P&O capital employed, accounting for 45 per cent of the total in the last annual accounts, but their contribution to group profits was only 8 per cent. This experience has been common to all the major British deep-sea shipping groups in the recent years and, not surprisingly, has strengthened the industry's determination to dispose of shipping interests.

P&O's move out of shipping has progressed for about 10 years. Its major source of profit is now the construction group, Bovis, and it has a diverse and profitable range of other activities encompassing road haulage, banking and extensive overseas interests.

The stock market has witnessed P&O's profits recovery and chewed over endless permutations of bid possibilities, but the other major deep sea shipping company, Ocean Transport & Trading, has remained under a cloud. Nige-

ria continues to be the company's special problem, with its once highly profitable liner trades from Europe and the US now in loss.

However, like P&O, Ocean has also been restructuring, but without the blaze of publicity that attaches itself to a bid situation. Indeed, two of Ocean's actions in 1983 had the mark of genius. The first was the disposal of its Singapore-based subsidiary, Straits Steamship, for £88m. After a profits record of solid growth up to 1983, Straits has moved into loss. After demonstrating impeccable timing in its disposal, Ocean then went on to use the proceeds to repay the majority of its dollar debt, at an exchange rate 20 per cent better than that available today.

Ocean has also followed British & Commonwealth's and P&O's lead in massively reducing its exposure to shipping. It is a sad reflection on economic realities that Ocean now has only one bulk carrier left, having sold another seven ships this year (other than its £60m LNG carrier, which has been laid up since its delivery in 1977 and is now virtually fully written off).

Ocean shipping activities are now restricted to two liner trades and a 33 per cent stake in

Overseas Containers, the successful British container operator. A reduced exposure to shipping will allow the success of Ocean's other divisions to shine through.

Ocean Cory, the highly diversified business which includes interests in distribution, towage, air freight forwarding and waste management, has an enviable record and produced pretax profits of £15m in 1983 (the majority of which was offset by shipping losses).

Profits will be boosted in two months by the start of an important five-year contract to dispose of London's waste with a large service on the Thames. This division's earnings potential goes a long way to justifying the value placed on the whole group by the stock market.

High stakes have always been the nature of shipping business. P&O and Ocean both invested heavily in the gas carrier market in the 1970s and lost. Now the companies have adopted different strategies, with P&O substantially increasing its exposure to the cruise market while Ocean is content to become more dependent on its established land-based activities.

Ocean share price stands on a 40 per cent discount to its heavily written-down asset value and this compares favourably with P&O's price which trades at a 10 per cent premium.

Given the recovery in Ocean's profits expected in 1984, it seems reasonable for shareholders to expect a restored dividend which would give a yield of 8 per cent, well above P&O's. Having seen P&O's share price rise dramatically in the last two years, we now favour Ocean for a re-rating.

The author is shipping analyst at Phillips & Drew.

Alliance and Leicester plan to merge by mid-1985

By Richard Thomson

The Alliance and the Leicester building societies will today announce plans for the largest merger in building society history. If the merger is completed, it will create the fourth largest society, to be called the Alliance and Leicester, with assets of about £6 billion.

Today's announcement will state that although there is no commitment between the two societies yet, talks have started which should lead to merger proposals. The societies hope that the merger will be effective around the middle of next year.

Before the societies can link up, however, they must obtain a three-quarters majority in favour of the move from their shareholders. They also need the agreement of their respect-

ive staff associations, and finally ratification from the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, Mr Michael Bridge-man, who supervises the building societies.

The announcement will describe the merger as a union of equals. The Alliance is the eighth largest society, with assets of £2.8 billion at the end of 1983, while the Leicester is in tenth place with £2.5 billion.

But the new society will still be less than half the size of the Halifax and Abbey National, the two largest societies. It will operate on a similar scale to Nationwide, the third biggest.

The Alliance and the Leicester have staffs of about 1,800. After the merger, Mr Roy Cox, chief general manager of the Alliance, and Mr Scott

Durward, chief general manager of the Leicester, will act as joint chief general managers of the new society. But when Mr Cox retires by the end of next year, Mr Durward will remain as the sole executive head.

The merger is aimed at producing greater efficiency through economies of scale. In areas such as advertising and marketing, the two societies have spent several million pounds this year. As a single society they would spend about half as much.

As a single, larger unit, they also hope to be in a stronger position to take advantage of the new powers to be given to building societies under planned legislation. The societies want to get the merger

sorted out now so that they are ready when the legislation goes through in two or three years' time.

The Alliance, based in Hove, and the Leicester, based in the Midlands, also complement each other geographically.

Both have been leaders among the building societies in introducing new financial services. The Leicester has links with the National Girobank and with Citibank Savings, a part of the US banking group, in connexion with whom it provides the "Leicester card" service.

The Alliance provides an interest-paying cheque account in connexion with the Bank of Scotland. The societies claim that their services are complementary, not conflicting.

NEWS IN BRIEF

S. Korea in attack on trade quotas

Protectionist trade measures by industrially advanced countries on South Korean television sets, textiles and steel products are expected to reduce the country's exports by \$1 billion (£793m) this year.

The Seoul Government has submitted a report to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to draw world attention to the adverse effects of trade protectionism.

In the first 10 months of this year, South Korean exports rose 19.9 per cent, compared with the same period last year and reached 23.8 billion according to the country's trade ministry.

THE GOVERNMENT will face the choice between significantly higher taxation and raising the retirement age later this century, says Charterhouse J. Rothschild in its latest forecast.

DIXONS GROUP has sent a document to shareholders of Currys, the electrical retailing group, giving details of its new final offer to buy the company.

The document says that the shares and cash offer, worth 498p per share, represents a premium of 44 per cent over Currys's asset value.

THE BRITISH TELECOM share sale, even if it is successful with individual shareholders, will not prevent a net decline in personal shareholding over the next three years, according to the London Business School.

A HIGH COURT decision is expected today on whether Statham Duff Stoop, the stockbrokers, may act for the Grovett Group in its £5.6m takeover bid for Atlanta Investment Trust.

THE IMF has approved Brazil's overall economic reform programme of austerity for 1985. This clears the way for \$1.87 billion assistance and sets the stage for negotiations with banks.

MONUMENT OIL and Gas joins the Unlisted Securities Market today at a share price of about 20p. The company consists of the North Sea interests of Minister Assets.

USM Review, page 18

Dollar in danger of 'precipitous fall'

By Our Financial Staff

The dollar could fall precipitously unless US federal budget deficits are reduced quickly, according to Mr Martin Feldstein, former chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers.

The ability of foreign investors to continue to absorb dollar securities is fast approaching saturation point. Capital inflows into the US from the rest of the world are adding an estimated \$100 billion to the US savings pool. Enough to finance more than half the deficit, but, writing in *The Wall Street Journal*, Mr Feldstein gives a warning that this cannot continue.

Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, said in an interview with Channel 4's

Business Programme last night that defence and medicare were prime targets in the Administration's determination to cut spending, and that taxes would be raised only "as a last resort".

But Mr Feldstein said that a stalemate this year could trigger a spontaneous fall in the dollar, requiring a rise in interest rates that would terminate the economic recovery.

That view is echoed by Lloyd's Bank, which today forecasts a 12 per cent fall in the dollar's average value in the year to September 1985, and by the stockbrokers Grieson, Grant, who give a warning that delay could result in emergency action later on the budget deficit.

Cuts hit civil engineers

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Continuing cuts in public construction work, possibly made worse by expected further restraint on local council spending, have plunged the country's civil engineering companies deeper into gloom.

Figures from the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors show a "disturbing decline" in order books in recent months, a drop in tender prices, and a further squeeze on profit margins and falling employment.

Construction industry jobs, 500.

Firms could run trains, says study

By Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

Competition from private companies should be introduced into Britain's railways by treating them like airline routes, according to a study by Professor David Starke in the latest issue of *Economic Affairs*.

It would be better for British Rail and for the public if BR were split into two parts: instead of piecemeal sales of railway lines, Professor Starke says in the journal, which is published on behalf of the Institute of Economic Affairs.

The tracks, signalling and control and stations, he says, would remain as a state-owned British Rail.

But operations would be put into a separate company, perhaps called British Trains, which would compete with licensed private competitors to operate services, paying British Rail for the privilege.

This would make the railways like airways, where state and private airlines are licensed to operate services over the same routes.

The transition could be relatively painless, Professor Starke says, as privately-owned wagons already carry 40 per cent of BR freight traffic and the Venice-Simplon Orient Express company uses BR infrastructure. Loss-making routes should only have one operator, but there could be competition in tenders for subsidies, he says.

WHEN THE DIRECTORS OF A £2 MILLION COMPANY HAD THE CHANCE TO BUY IT OUT, HOW MUCH DID THEY HAVE TO PUT UP THEMSELVES?

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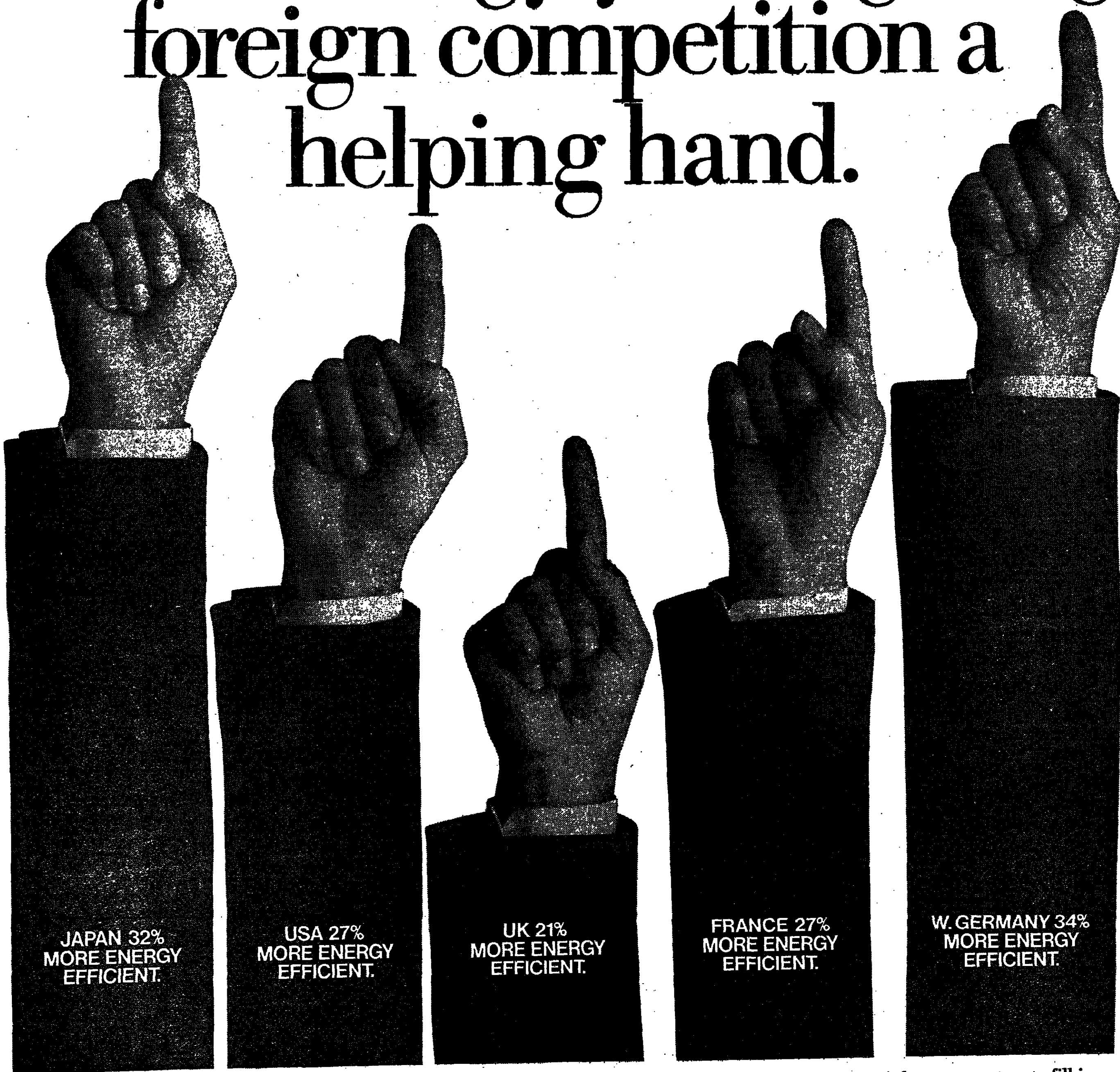
Or write to him at Barclays Development Capital Limited, 66/70 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8BD.



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Investments that will pay the consultant's fee many times over. And could cut your energy bill by tens of thousands of

pounds a year. Ask your secretary to fill in the coupon.

It shouldn't be too long before you're shaking hands on some of those contracts.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS
 and other notices
 Births, marriages, deaths and other notices. The Times newspaper provides a platform for families to share their joyous occasions and mourn their losses. Notices are published in a dedicated section, allowing the community to celebrate and support one another.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
 KEN HOM
 MOWBRAY'S BOOKSHOP
 28 Margaret St. London, W1
 on Tuesday 13th November
 between 11.00 and 1.00 p.m.
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PUBLIC NOTICES
 NOTICE PUBLISHED BY THE
 SECRETARY OF STATE
 UNDER THE LANDS CLERK ACT 1926
 IN pursuance of the Lands Clauses Act 1926, the Secretary of State has received from the Lands Clauses Commission a plan of the proposed extension of the London Underground, and he has approved the plan.

RENTALS
 PHILLIPS KAY AND LEWIS
 The following is a list of properties for rent, including houses, flats, and commercial premises. Each listing includes details on location, size, and amenities.

RENTALS
 MARLOS ROAD, W8
 A modern house with 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and a large garden. Suitable for a family or as a holiday home.

RENTALS
 CHESTER ROW, SW1
 A charming flat with 2 bedrooms and a bathroom. Close to the tube and shopping areas.

BIRTHS
 BANAY, On November 7th in Boston, Mass., to Alexander (son of) and Susan (daughter of) Banay. A son, Alexander.

DEATHS
 BATTEN, On 9th November 1984, at the age of 82, after a long illness, Mrs. Olive Batten, nee Jones, widow of the late Mr. John Batten.

DEATHS
 BELLHOUSE, On 8th November 1984, at the age of 82, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Bellhouse, nee Smith, widow of the late Mr. John Bellhouse.

DEATHS
 BICKERTON, On 7th November 1984, at the age of 82, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Bickerton, nee Jones, widow of the late Mr. John Bickerton.

DEATHS
 BOGIN, On 8th November 1984, at the age of 82, after a long illness, Mrs. Mary Bogin, nee Smith, widow of the late Mr. John Bogin.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

- BBC 1**
- 6.00 **Cee-fax** AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.
- 6.30 **Breakfast** Time with Seane Scott and Nick Ross. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the morning papers at 7.16 and 8.16; horoscopes at 8.33. Plus Lynn Faulds Wood's consumer affairs slot.
- 8.00 **Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga**. Part one of a series of yoga movements designed to refresh the body (r). 9.10 **Food and Drink** (r). 9.40 **Cee-fax**. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Carol Cull, Ian Lachlan and Stuart Bradley (r). 10.50 **Cee-fax**.
- 12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 12.57 **Regional news** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill at One** presents first in a series of films in the Youth in Business Award. Plus music from Matt Munro and Hilary James' 'Sew Easy' course. 1.45 **Pigeon Street** (r).
- 2.00 **The World of Cooking**. From Mexico with Jose Guzman, chef of the Hotel Continental in Mexico City prepares the best in Mexican cuisine (r). 2.25 **See Hear** Magazine programme for the hard-of-hearing (r).
- 2.50 **Helen Bradley**. The late artist talks about the incidents in her childhood that were the inspiration of her paintings (r).
- 3.05 **Songs of Praise** from Portsmouth Cathedral (r) (Cee-fax). 3.45 **Regional news** (not London).
- 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Liz Watts. 4.10 **The Hunter**. Cartoon series. 4.15 **Jackanory**. Peter Davison reads part of The Sheep-Pig, by Dick King-Smith. 4.30 **Laurel and Hardy**. Cartoon (r). 4.45 **Dungeons and Dragons**. 4.55 **John Craven's Newsworld**.
- 5.00 **Blue Peter** with details of the 1984 appeal (Cee-fax). 5.35 **Gloria goes out** on her first date since her separation but finds it difficult to relax (Cee-fax). 5.58 **Weather**.
- 6.00 **News** with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
- 6.30 **London**.
- 6.55 **Hartley Russell** Harty's guests include Art Garfunkel, Clive James, Mike Harding and Billie Jo Spears.
- 7.40 **Get Set Go** Fast moving word game.
- 8.10 **Panorama** presented by Fred Emery. Justice Under Fire is a report by Peter Taylor on the security forces in Ulster who are finding themselves increasingly alienated from the nationalist minority in the Province.
- 9.00 **News** with John Humphrys.
- 9.25 **Film** *The Janitor* (1991) starring William Hurt. Signey Weaver. Christopher Plummer and James Woods. Thriller about the murder of a Vietnamese in his Manhattan office. The caretaker of the building and his odd friend are questioned by the police and in a spot of bravado, claim that they know something about the man's death. This sets the victim's aides and the real murderer on their trail. Directed by Peter Yates. (First showing on British television).
- 11.05 **Film** *Bat*. Barry Norman with news and reviews of, among others, Red Dawn, Hotel New Hampshire and offerings from the 28th London Film Festival.
- 11.33 **News headlines**.
- 11.35 **Sparks**. The last programme in the series on enterprising young people (r).
- 12.00 **Weather**.



George Melly, chairman of Gallery (Channel 4, 6.30pm)

TV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: A canoe on the Canadian waterways. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush. 9.59 A day in the life of a market stallholder. 10.12 Science: frogs, butterflies and plants. 10.25 Understanding television. 11.02 Darkness and nocturnal creatures. 11.20 Maths: points of view. 11.38 A visit to the Chateau de Montefiore.

12.00 Tickle on the Tum. The story of a village, with Ralph McCall and Penelope Keith. 12.10 Let's Pretend to be the Tale of the Grail. Part two of the series deals with who holds the power in France. Appearing on the programme are Mrs Simone Veil and Dr Theodore Zeldin.

1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin. 1.30 Thames news from Bristol House. 1.30 Film: The Bishop's Wife (1947) starring Gary Grant, David Niven and Loretta Young. Grant plays an angel who comes to Earth at the request of a Bishop (Niven) who thinks he has lost touch with his flock and his wife (Young). Directed by Henry Kostor.

3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors. Medical Drama.

4.00 Tickle on the Tum. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Rub a Dub Dub. A musical version of the nursery rhyme, Little Bo Peep. 4.20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe. Cartoon series. 4.45 The Coral Island. Adventure series.

5.15 **Emerald Farm**. 5.45 **News**. 6.00 **Thames news**. 6.25 **Help** Viv Taylor Goe with news of a new campaign called CHIPS - the Campaign for Handicapped Independence in Propelled Chairs.

6.35 **Cosmo**. 7.00 **Autumn**, presented by Julian Pettifer. The second programme in the series about man's love affair with motor cars contains reminiscences from some of the earlier drivers from Australia, Britain, France and the United States, including the world's oldest driver - a 102-year-old countess (Oracle).

7.30 **Coronation Street**. 8.00 **Rising Damp**. Rigsby, bolstered with advice from Philp, goes a-voicing the reluctant Ruth once again (r).

8.30 **World in Action**: The Politics of Starvation. A documentary that goes behind the reason for the famine that has resulted in aid being denied Ethiopia in the name of the Cold War.

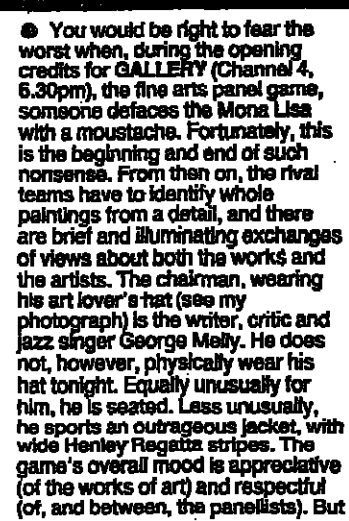
9.00 **Quincy**. Gang warfare leads the pathologist into conflict with the police.

10.00 **News at Ten**.

10.30 **Hammer House of Mystery** and Suspense. The Carrion, by Don Houghton. An investigative journalist discovers the reasons behind the mysterious disappearance of two Soties pop singers.

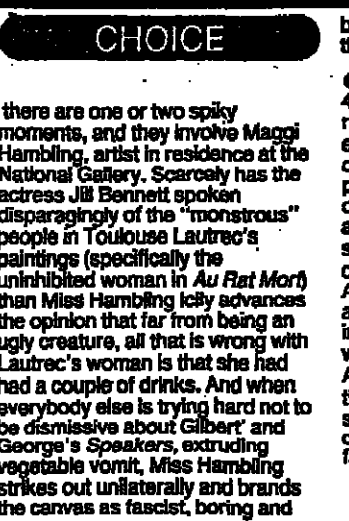
11.55 **The Bourder**. Comedy series starring George Cole and Peter Sellers (r).

12.25 **Night Thoughts**.



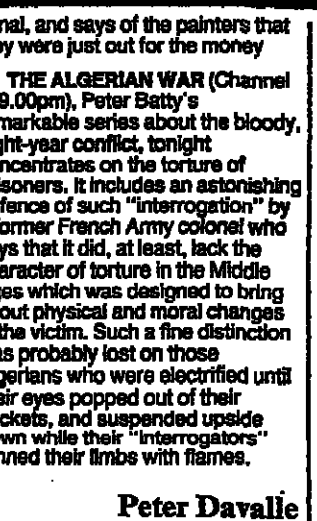
George Melly, chairman of Gallery (Channel 4, 6.30pm)

BBC 2

9.00 **Cee-fax**. 9.15 **Daytime on Two**: Skills at a keyboard. 9.38 Job sharing. 10.00 **Young children's favourite** drink. 10.15 **Music**: tempo. 10.38 **Social History**: Alan Plater's 'Man Made The Slave'. 11.00 **How does and winds affect our coasts** (Cee-fax). 11.28 **Think about it**: shadows. 11.42 **A discussion on the points of view that separate the East and the West**. Among those taking part is Michael Binyon of the Times.12.00 **How to handle landlords and homelessness**. 12.35 **Coal and oil**. 1.00 **Industry in India**. 1.31 **Cee-fax**. 1.38 **Improvements in Scotland's health and housing since the 1900s**. 2.00 **Discovering Oxygen**. 2.40 **Music**: early instruments. Ends at 3.00.3.10 **The Shogun Inheritance**. The first of seven films, narrated by Julian Pettifer, that examine Japan and the Legacy of the Samurai. This afternoon's programme covers the Edo period - from 1603 to 1868 (r).3.50 **The Grand Age of the Garden**. A study of the great gardens that were designed in the 18th century.4.40 **Spotlight**. Spike Milligan talks about his career (r).5.25 **News summary** with subtitles.5.30 **Harry Look ... That's Mel** Chris Harris goes training with 12-year-old marathon runner Charyl Paige and investigates stock-car racing for the under-16s.6.00 **Film**: *Caprice* (1957) starring Doris Day and Richard Harris. Comedy about a career woman who is accused of selling cosmetics secretly to a rival firm. Directed by Frank Tashlin.7.35 **Ken Hom's Chinese Cookery**. Lesson three and Mr Hom demonstrates braised spicy submergins.8.00 **To the Manor Born**. Audrey Hepburn's collection of china but when a piece is mislaid Richard suspects the worst (r).8.30 **Lame Ducks**. Comedy series about a man who wants to get away from it all but finds it impossible to shake off a collection of odd characters.9.00 **Laugh ? ? ? 1** Nearly Paid My Licence Fee. A comedy series in a Kick Up the Eighties mould, starring Robbie Coltrane, John Sessions, Ron Bain and Louise Gold.9.25 **Horizon**: Picking Winners, presented by Nick Ross and Kieran Prendiville. A special study debate on the growing technology gap between Britain and countries like the United States and Japan, caused by lack of funding.10.20 **Frank Delaney**. He discusses homosexuality and literature past and present, with Julian Mitchell, Alison Hennegan and Adam Mars-Jones.10.55 **Newsnight**.11.40 **Buongiorno Italia**. Lesson three of the Italian conversation course. Ends at 12.10 (r).

George Melly, chairman of Gallery (Channel 4, 6.30pm)

CHANNEL 4

2.55 **Vietnam: The Ten Thousand Day War**. Part four of the Canadian-made series on the causes of the Vietnam War covers the period after the partitioning of the country. Most of the refugees fled from the north to live under President Diem's regime in the south.3.00 **The Late Late Show**. The first of a new series of an edited edition of one of Dublin's most successful television programmes.4.00 **A Plus 4**. Discussion, music and interviews.4.30 **Countdown**. This week's word and numbers competition begins with the reigning champion, Peter Evans from Coventry, being challenged by Ian Stephen of Chichester.5.00 **Ally McBeal** decides to sell his car to his staff, but changes his mind when he receives a higher offer.5.30 **Black and White and Read All Over**. The first of a new series about books for children, presented by Fred Croft and Michael Rosen.6.00 **Counting On**. Dena Kravitz explains how percentages work and how they are used to calculate interest rates and VAT (r).6.30 **Gallery**. Art quiz, chaired by George Melly, in which two teams have to identify pictures from a fragment of the canvas. Appearing on tonight's programme are Jill Bennett, Patrick Proctor, Margot Boyd, Hambley, Frank Whitford and two students - David Gwynne from the Midlands; Polly and Alex Thompson from Brighton (see Choice).7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons. Includes a discussion on today's anti-Budget with one of its authors, Peter Rees, chief secretary to the Treasury.7.50 **Comment**. With his view on a matter of topical importance is writer Philip Oakes.8.00 **Brookside**. Bobby tries to make Barry see the error of his ways but what started out as a piece of friendly advice ends up as a fistfight.8.30 **Fairly Secret Army**. Part four and Major Truscott is still without any other recruits in his enlistment campaign for an army to take over when the police refuse to believe his claims. The country and the health food shop he uses as a front for his activities is beginning to take up too much to him. Starring Geoffrey Palmer and Diane Fletcher.9.00 **The Algerian War**. The second episode of the five-part series covers the period of the so-called Battle of Algiers (1957-7) (see Choice).10.00 **St Elsewhere** and Dr Ehrlich finally marries Roberta.10.55 **The Eleventh Hour**. Decent Exposure. The first of three programmes dealing with crime and revealing interviews with men.12.00 **Closedown**.

George Melly, chairman of Gallery (Channel 4, 6.30pm)

CHOICE

there are one or two spiky moments, and they involve Maggi Hambling, artist in residence at the National Gallery. Scarcely has the actress Jill Bennett spoken disparagingly of the "monstrous" paintings (specifically the uninvited woman in *Autumn*) than Miss Hambling advances the opinion that far from being an ugly creature, all that is wrong with Laurence's woman is that she had had a couple of drinks. And when everybody else is trying hard not to be dismissive about Gilbert and George's Spooks, which are vegetable vomit, Miss Hambling strikes out unilaterally and brands the canvases as fascist, boring and

banal, and says of the painters that they were just out for the money

● **THE ALGERIAN WAR** (Channel 4, 9.00pm). Peter Betty's remarkable series about the bloody, eight-year conflict, tonight concentrates on the torture of prisoners. It includes an astonishing defence of such "interrogation" by a former French Army colonel who says that it did, at least, lack the character of torture in the Middle Ages which was designed to bring about physical and moral changes in the victim. Such a fine distinction was probably lost on those Algerians who were electrified until their eyes popped out of their sockets, and suspended upside down while their interrogators fanned their limbs with flames.

Peter Davalle

Radio 4

On long wave. 1 denotes stereo on VHF.

5.55 **Shipping Forecast**. 6.00 **News**. 6.15 **Weather**. 6.30 **Prayer for Today**. 6.45 **Today**. 7.00 **News**. 7.15 **Weather**. 7.30 **News**. 7.45 **Today**. 8.00 **News**. 8.15 **Weather**. 8.30 **Prayer for Today**. 8.45 **Today**. 9.00 **News**. 9.15 **Weather**. 9.30 **Prayer for Today**. 9.45 **Today**. 10.00 **News**. 10.15 **Weather**. 10.30 **Prayer for Today**. 10.45 **Today**. 11.00 **News**. 11.15 **Weather**. 11.30 **Prayer for Today**. 11.45 **Today**. 12.00 **News**. 12.15 **Weather**. 12.30 **Prayer for Today**. 12.45 **Today**. 1.00 **News**. 1.15 **Weather**. 1.30 **Prayer for Today**. 1.45 **Today**. 2.00 **News**. 2.15 **Weather**. 2.30 **Prayer for Today**. 2.45 **Today**. 3.00 **News**. 3.15 **Weather**. 3.30 **Prayer for Today**. 3.45 **Today**. 4.00 **News**. 4.15 **Weather**. 4.30 **Prayer for Today**. 4.45 **Today**. 5.00 **News**. 5.15 **Weather**. 5.30 **Prayer for Today**. 5.45 **Today**. 6.00 **News**. 6.15 **Weather**. 6.30 **Prayer for Today**. 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